Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 275 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1918. TWO ANNAS

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O.
AND
### BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.**

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.

(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.

(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

## BANKING.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,350,000

Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Mombasa |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Karachi | Colombo | Kisumo |
| Lahore | Kandy | Jinja |
| Amritsar | Newera-Eliya | Kampala |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Entebbe |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Tanga, East Africa |
| Tuticorin | Zanzibar | Dar-es-Salam, East Africa |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,360,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/- } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ..... $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hankow | New York | Iloilo |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokohama |
| Hongkew | Penang | |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

## BANKING.

### THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan)
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDING, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road,
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## INSURANCE.

### EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

## INSURANCE.

### THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

| FUNDS OVER | CLAIMS PAID OVER |
|---|---|
| Rs. 5,70,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,000 |

*The Question of the Moment.*

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

*Full particulars and forms on application.*

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

### THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 13,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
*Poona City.*

### VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.

LIEUT.-COLONEL REPORTS REMARKABLE CURE.

Writes 17th October:—

"I am very glad to say he appears to be completely restored to health and has none of the symptoms which previously caused alarm. From seeing and talking to him, I feel convinced that he is restored to health and he feels the same. Since commencing your cure, he has never looked back."

THIS REMARKABLE REMEDY is supplied to Lt.-Colonel, Major, Commissioner of Police, Dy. Accountant-General, M.B. Edinburgh and other eminent Doctors and Officials.

NOTICE TO PATIENTS.

Whilst I am on tour, please write once or twice a week.

Am glad you are all recovering but a weekly report of progress will help me to obtain another.

200 CURES.

Note address:—

REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
Deaconess Home.
LUCKNOW.

### SAVE MONEY

By Placing your wholesale and retail orders for Perfumery, Jewellery, Postcards fine artistic pictures and presentation articles with HOTCHAND MOTUMAL, Show Rooms, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Thomas Cook and Son. Telegraphic: Refined. Phone 2851.

*JUST RECEIVED*

### A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
### Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
### AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 19th November, 1918, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Pydhoni, Tamba Kanta, at the shop of Sheth Vithal Balchand, by order of Shah Himatlal Dayabhai and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Mohanlal Fakirchand:—

25 bales Yarn No. 12½ Dawn Mill, China, each of 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Raychand Nanchand:—

11 bales Yarn No. 3 Jacob, Seven Stars, each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ACCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 19th November, 1918, at 12-30 noon (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Pydhoni, amba Kanta, at the shop of Sheth Vithaldas Bhawanidas, by order of Sheth Hasam Noormohmed and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Mohmed Salemohmed:—

25 bales Yarn No. 12½ of Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd's Mills, Africa Ticket, each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 19th November, 1918, at 12-45 noon (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Pydhoni, Tamba Kanta, by order of Pari Nanalal Motichand and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Sheth Amritlal Sankalchand:—

12 bales Yarn No. 8½, Dinsha Petit Mills, each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES YARN.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, at the shop of Sheth Bhagwandas Gangaram by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers:—

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Laxminarayan Gangadhar:—

13 bales Yarn No. 12½, Africa Ticket, of Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd's Mills, each of 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Hanumantrai Raghunath:—

2 bales Yarn No. 6 Photo Chhap, Myre Sassoon Mill, each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES GREY LONGCLOTH.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 19th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Messrs. Rameshwardas Gordhandas, 2nd Lane, Lakhmidas Khimji Market, by order of Messrs. Raghavvya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Ramkissendas Sagarmal and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Mathuradas Dwarkadas:—

5 bales Markin (Grey Longcloth), Fruit Chhap, Jacob Mill, each of about 30 pieces including:—

2 bales No. 1230 lbs. 9.
2 bales No. 2367, lbs. 91.
1 bale No. 2616, lbs. 82.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 19th November, 1918, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Ramlil Bakshi at Pydhoni, Tamba Kanta, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Sheth Bhaichand Surchand:—

25 bales Yarn No. 10 David Mill, each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES OF GREY LONGCLOTH OF HONGKONG MILLS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 19th November, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Mulji Jetha Market, Kamdhenu Gali, at the shop of Messrs. Balmukund Hiralal, by their order and on account and at the risk of Messrs Jiwabhai Wadilal:—

25 bales Grey Longcloth of Hongkong Mills including:—

10 bales No. 1605, lbs. 91.
10 bales No. 4265, lbs. 10.
2 bales No. 3625, lbs. 84.
3 bales No. 3825, lbs. 9.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO. *(Contd.)*

AUCTION SALE OF 18 PACKAGES SUSI OF CRESCENT MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 25th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Mulji Jetha Market, Station Gulli, at the shop of Sheth Lalji Harjiwan, by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Sheth B. Mansing of Govind Galli:—

18 packages Susi No. 1436, Crescent Mills, each of about 80 pieces, each piece about 40 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES COTTON YARN.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Sheth Shivlal Radhakishan at his shop at Tambakanta and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers.

On account and at the risk of Shah Harjiwan Chhaganlal:—

4 bales cotton yarn No. 6½ Century Mill, 400 lbs. each.

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Prakashchander Motilal:—

7 bales cotton yarn No. 6½ Century Mill, 400 lbs. each.

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Balkishna Kanaiyalal:—

1 bale cotton yarn No. 11½ Dawn Mill, 400 lbs. each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES HANDKERCHIEVES AND 2 BALES OF LIEPMANN SHIRTING NO. 7.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Pranjiwandas Damodardas and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers.

EX. S.S. "CIRCASIA."

On account and at the risk of Yahudi E. A. Elias:—

2 bales handkerchieves Eed 41 by 41, Grahams.

On account and at the risk of Mogul Mirza Mahomed Mirza Ahmed Shirazi:—

2 bales Liepmann's shirting No. 7.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES BLEACHED CHECK.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Shah Gulabchand Amritlal at his shop at Gowindgali, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Hiralal Baldeodas:—

8 bales of bleached check, Kasturchand Mill, i.e.

3 bales No. 385, of 60 pieces each.
5 bales No. 569, of 60 pieces each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 71 BALES GIN AND 56 BALES JAPANESE LONGCLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Chawk, Laxmidas Khimji Market by order of Sheth Harnandrai Baijnath and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers undermentioned:—

On account and at the risk of Thakkar Tricumdas Laiji.

20 bales Gin of Currimbhoy and Pearl Mill i.e.

3 bales No. 12824.
8 bales No. 11917
3 bales No. 1902.
6 bales No. 1125.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Mathuradas Manji Valji:—

51 bales Gin of Currimbhoy and Pearl Mills and 51 bales Japanese longcloth as under:—

10 bales No. 5916
2 bales No. 1314.
3 bales No. 1928
11 bales No. 1931.
9 bales No. 2924.
4 bales No. 12924.
7 bales No. 11932.
5 bales No. 16924.

50 bales longcloth Japanese, Popat Chhap.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES BLACK ITALIAN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. R. P. Wagle and Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting indentors Keshavlal Ujamshi of Daud Market.

2 cases black Italian 45 by 50 yards each of 20 pcs. marks R (IX40) P. ex. S.S. "City of Benares."

On account and at the risk of defaulting indentors Messrs. M. H. Chhaganlal and Co. of Champa Gully.

2 cases black Italian 45 by 50 yards each of 20 pcs. R (IX40) P. ex. S.S. "City of Benares."

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th November, 1918.

## MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A MATCH for a Hindu Gentleman enjoying a good position. Girl to be well accomplished; Bhatia community preferred. Apply Box No. 1143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3126

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marker you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED in Calcutta—First Class HOME TRAINED MOULDER, good salary to right man. Apply to Box No. 1112, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3004

WANTED—A GRADUATE in science with Physics and Chemistry. Apply immediately stating terms to the HEADMASTER, Edward Memorial High School, Borsad. 3076

WANTED AT ONCE—MASTER for Brig, Reg. tonnage 250 tons. Apply TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Bombay. 3131

WANTED—Experienced MANAGING CLERKS by a Solicitors' firm. Apply stating salary and qualifications to Box No. 1144, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3127

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST in a European Solicitor's Office. Apply to Box No. 1142, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3120

WANTED—A second-class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, must be essentially a good mechanical draughtsman. Apply stating terms to the MANAGER, The Indian Cement Co., Ld., Porbandar (Kathiawad). 3138

WANTED—A Marathi GRADUATE as HEADMASTER in an upcountry Mill School. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 1148, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3135

WANTED—A competent TELEPHONE CLERK having previous experience and knowledge of colloquial English. Please apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. 3132

WANTED—A competent DESPATCH and FILING CLERK, one with experience in a Bank preferred. Please state salary and apply with copies of testimonials to THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. 3131

WANTED—Two CLERKS, on one month's probation, must be hardworking and quick at figures. They will be made permanent, if their work will be satisfactory, pay from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per mensem to start with. Apply personally to the MANAGER, Jintan Agency, Juma Masjid, Bombay. 3109

WANTED—A NURSE for looking after babies in a Ruling Princes family in Kathiawar. A vegetarian European or Eurasian nurse will be preferred. Only those who are qualified and experienced need apply. Applications with testimonials and terms should be sent to Box No. 1147, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3133

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Sanskrit for the post of the Headmaster, Science knowing experienced and above the age of 28 preferred. Those who intend to stay permanently and who have a liking for the profession need apply. Good beginning and good prospects for a really competent hand. Apply before the 23rd November to the SECRETARY of the A. V. School, Maroli via Sachin, B. B. & C. I. Ry. 3077

ARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 3111

## WANTED.

REQUIRED.—WEAVING POWER LOOMS 36 inches width, write with particulars HORMUSHA JOSHI, Machlipith, SURAT. 3062

WANTED—An AGENT in Bombay, who can work as a guaranteed broker need apply to Box No 1140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3117

WANTED—A PARTNER to finance business. American piece-goods and sundries import, can add Japanese and Manchester and other Foreign goods. Apply Box No. 1139, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3116

WANTED—BOARDING and LODGING by an Indian gentleman of respectable family in a respectable English family in Bombay. Apply stating terms with full particulars to Box No. 1137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3114

WANTED—A PARTNER for Import and Export business on commission, only one who can invest a good amount need apply, the gentleman going to foreign country soon. Box No. 1138, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3115

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A beautiful quite white ARAB HORSE going cheap. Apply WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Road, Fort. 3113

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosine. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

SHIVAJI'S SWORD FOR SALE.—Apply Box No. 1125 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3067

BARGAIN.—One Studebaker Car 1914 Model, 20 H. P. 5 Seater, 4 Cylinder, Bosch Magneto, Smooth Running, in perfect order Rs. 4,000. One Cadillac Car, 20-30 H. P. 7 seater with El. Lights Rs. 9,000 nett. Owner leaving Station. Apply sharp to Box No. 1126 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3068

FOR SALE—Complete FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY with all machines, engine-boiler, motor lorry, etc. Offers are invited for the lot or any separate machine. R. K. KAVARANA or his pleader Mr. K. M. Mowdavala Pequet Road, Telephone No. 2624, Colaba. 3110

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A Landlord is willing to build a Cinematograph Theatre for an intending tenant. Write to Bof No. 1132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3096

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms, facing Yacht Club and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### ARMISTICE CELEBRATION.

TO CELEBRATE the Armistice just concluded, it has been decided to distribute sweets to the children of the primary and secondary schools in Bombay and to provide a dinner and other entertainment to European Sailors and Indian Lascars of the Royal Navy, the Royal Indian Marine and British and Allied Mercantile Marine, and to the troops European and Indian, stationed in and passing through Bombay.

The public are invited to send in subscriptions for the above objects to the Honorary Treasurer, Armistice Celebration Committee.

PHIROZE C. SETHNA.
Canada Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction on the 1st December, 1918:—Aster Set and Lorielectric, Electric Machines, Portable Steam Encine, Centrifugal Pumps, Oil Mills, Flour Mills, Rice Huller, Screw for handbailing Cotton Press, etc., etc., and old cast and wrought iron.

LIMBDI STATE ENGINEER.
Kathiawar.
3099

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for constructing new Police Lines at Kumta.

The contract documents as per undermentioned can be seen during office hours viz. between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the Executive Engineer's Office Karwar. Information regarding the contract, and blank forms of Tender, and schedule of prices, may be obtained at the above time and place on deposit of Rs. 2 except on the day fixed for receiving tenders and on Sundays and other holidays.

1. Drawing of the work (if any).
2. Specifications of the work (if any).
3. Schedule of the quantities of the various descriptions of the works.
4. Conditions of contract.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for constructing new Police Lines at Kumta" will be received by the Executive Engineer, K. D. up to 3 p.m. on the 9th December 1918 and will be opened on the same day or any other convenient day soon after. A sum of Rs. 100 one hundred in cash or currency notes as earnest money is to accompany the Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Chief Engineer. The person whose tender may be accepted will have to lodge a security deposit of Rs. 1,650 in due fulfilment of the contract in time subject to forfeiture in case of failure.

No alteration in the form of the tender or in the quantities of the schedule and no additions in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the Chief Engineer and if this be done without authority, the Tender may be rejected. The Chief Engineer reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

Dated November, 1918.
(Sd.) N. N. AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Kanara.
3101

### MACHINERY FOR SALE.

BLOW ROOM.

1 Double beater opener, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Inter schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Finisher, 1906, by Assales & Co.

CARD ROOM.

36 Cards (flat) 37 inch, 1906, by Assales & Co.
4 Ditto 1909, by H. & W.

DRAWING.

4 Drawing frames of 7 deliveries, 1906, by Assales & Co.
1 Drawing frame of 6 deliveries, 1909, by H. & B.

SLUBBING.

4 Slubbing frames 84 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Slubbing frame 84 sp., 1896.
1 Slubbing frame 88 sp. 1909, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1909, H. & B.
2 Inter frames 130 sp., 1893, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 118 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
3 Inter frames 126 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Inter frame, 1853, H. & B.
8 Roving frames 160 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
4 Roving frames 190 sp., 1907, Assales & Co.
3 Roving frames 180 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1897, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1896, H. & B.
2 Roving frames 164 sp., 1892, H. & B.

SPINNING ROOM.

36 Ring frames 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.
1 Pair mule 1600 sp. ea., by Haward & Blow, 1909.
2 Pairs mule 1400 sp. ea., by Taylerlang, 1889.
2 Ring frames for doubling yarn 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.

MECHANIC SHOP.

1 Cotton cleaning machine.
1 Bonda machine.
3 Bundling presses.
1 Bailing press complete with pump.
100 Reels.
1 Engine 650 I.H.P., by Douglas & Grant, 1914 A.D (ordered out in 1914, before this the mill was working with electric power).
2 Stirling boilers for 200 lbs., 1915.
1 Lancashire boiler 30ft. by 7½ and 180 lbs., Maker Galloway, 1915.
1 Donkey pump vertical.
2 Lathes.
1 Drilling machine.
Gearing complete for the whole plant.
16 Hunidi fire installations complete.
Pumping engine for above.
1 dynamo of 230 volts.
Complete electric installation plant.
A complete Ginning Factory of 40 Gms. complete with gearing, &c., driven by Mani Engine.

Apply to—

Mr. GULAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI.
11, Tamarind Lane,
Motilal Mansions.
2577

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

To,

### THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Sir,

WE, the undersigned citizens of Bombay, request you to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay for the purpose of expressing appreciation of the services of his Excellency the Governor, Lord Willingdon, and of the Lady Willingdon, and for taking steps to commemorate their work in Bombay.

Yours faithfully,

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Cawasji Jehangir.
Dinshaw Petit.
M. B. Chaubal.
Sassoon David.
D. J. Tata.
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar.
W. S. Millard.
Temulji B. Nariman.
R. D. Tata.
S. T. Sheppard.
P. Eccles.
H. Gregory Hyde.
H. A. Wadya.
Phiroze C. Sethna.
H. Sulleman Abdul Wahed.
Alister Forbes.
Morarji Mulraj Khatau.
S. R. Bomanji.
D. A. D'Monte.
Edward Comber.
Vernon B. F. Bayley.
B. N. Gamadia.
Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.
L. N. Banaji.
Ralph Kidd.
F. E. Dinshaw.
S. S. Batliwala.
L. W. Hartley.
F. S. Talyarkhan.
J. H. Fyfe.
N. B. Sakhatwalla.
T. D. Moore.
J. D. Treylen.
E. W. Huddleston.
A. D. Stephenos.
Himji J. Kola.
N. V. Mandlik.
Sheriff Deoji Canjee.
J. A. Cherry.
J. Venkatrao.
A. L. Nair.
Dady N. Dady.
Nandlal Thackersidas.
Manilal Gokulbhai.
T. M. Kajiji.
W. H. Jones.
Hirachand Nemchand Javeri.
Mangaldas G. Parekh.
Ishwardas Lakhmidas.
J. Keenan.
G. K. Nariman.
Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya.
J. G. Bhagat.
J. N. Mehta.
J. J. Vimadalal.
H. P. Dastur.
A. M. Madan.
D. F. Mulla.
J. K. Dadachanji.
K. N. Koyajee.
B. Scott.
R. Aitken.
Nigel F. Paton.
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy.
F. M. H. Vincent.
J. J. Heaton.
M. H. W. Hayward.
Jamsetji Ardesir Wadia.
Chunilal V. Mehta.
W. A. Haig-Brown.
Rahimtoola Currimbhoy.
Cawasji Jehangir (Jr.).
Jehangir Bomanji Petit.
Nowroji Pestonji Vakil.
H. A. L. Hepper.
G. W. Hatch.
Rustomji Byramji Jejeebhoy.
Ruttonsey Mulji.
C. H. Byrne.
Ramnarain Hurnundrai.
C. N. Wadia.
Sorabji E. Warden.
Rustom D. N. Wadia.
Kassamally Jairajbhoy.
H. Macnagten.
J. L. Ainsworth.
Vasanji Trikamji Mulji.
Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas.
A. F. Sells.
Salebhoy K. Barodawalla.
Mirza A. A. Khan.
H. A. W. Brent.
Dinshaw J. Vakeel.
Framroze H. Vakeel.
Rustom K. R. Cama.
W. S. J. Wilson.
Rustom S. Pawvala.
Rahimtoola M. Chinoy.
D. K. Dadachanji.
V. P. Taraporewalla.
F. Barnardo.
Shapurji N. Guzder.
A. A. Whelan.
B. S. Ward.
Edw. Ford.
J. D. Kanga.
Bholabhai J. Desai.
Bhugwanlal Panalal.
Trikamdas Gordhandas.
Tribhowandas N. Maivi.
Parshotamdas Thakordas.
F. Hearson.
Hirjibhai P. Karani.
M. S. Pandit.
V. S. Bhandarkar.
Faiz B. Tyabji.
G. M. Gupte.
T. M. Pakvasa.
S. S. Rangnekar.
H. M. Mehta.
S. E. Kurwa.
J. D. Gandhi.

and many others.

In accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th DECEMBER, 1918, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 18th November, 1918. 3137

### FOR SALE.

MORTAR MILL, 2 Pug Mills, 2 Pressed Brick Machines, 16 tip wagons, 3/4 miles tramway line of 14 lbs. Girders 6 of 20 in. by 12 in. by 5 in., 6 of 21 in. by 12 in. by 5 in. and 1 of 23 in. by 10 in. by 5 in. Rivets, nuts and bolts of each size, Manilla Rope 1½ in. Chains 2 in., 1¼ in., 1 in. Steel Plates ¼ in. Beer, Iron Stands for gas lights. New leather belts 8 in., L. C. Smith Typewriter, Chain Pullies, and several other things. Inspection invited. Apply to:—

MIR ASLAM KHAN & SONS,
General Contractors,
Aslam Manzil Chawni,
Nagpur.
3125

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, 23rd and 27th instant, those days being public holidays (in celebration of the armistice) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th November, 1918. 3123

### NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have been appointed Sole Agents in Bombay for the sale of Mysore Government Sandalwood Oil.

H. B. WARDEN & CO.,
301, Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's.
3121

### THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on TUESDAY, the 26th November, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1918, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend and Bonus.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To sanction one anna per bale and one anna per Boja pressed and ginned at the Company's Factories at Amraoti in the Berars which were out of Combination amounting to Rs. 979-14-0 for the Central Provinces War Relief Fund.
5. To sanction gratuity to the widow of a deceased old servant of the Company for his long and faithful services.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th November to 4th December 1918, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors.
THOS. D. MOORE,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 20th November, 1918. 3128

### THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY & WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, 23rd & 27th instant, being Public holidays the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 3122

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Corporation has been removed from 75, Apollo Street to 39/41 Apollo Street, opposite to old Share Bazar, Fort, Bombay, from 18th November, 1918.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.
3112

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that we the undersigned have severed our connection with M. JUGJIWAN VELJI AMNAGARWALLA since the 1st of Kartak ud Samvat, 1975. The public are therefore warned not to have any dealings with him in our name or on our behalf and we the undersigned shall not be responsible for any such dealings.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1918.
SONI KALIDAS NATHU & CO.,
Vadadi, Bombay.
3139

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SAVITRIBAI, widow of Bhai Ramchandra, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise however are required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned at their office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay, (in the Mercantile Bank Building) within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and land or ground situate, lying and being at Mahim Agar, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3516 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 710, New No. 4658, Old Survey No. 480 and New Survey No. 1730, together with the messuage tenement or building house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes and Taxes under G. Ward No. 3125, Sheet 3127 and Street No. 589, 90, 591 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Dadabhai Cowasji Patel, on or towards the East by a public passage and on or towards the West by the property of Waljee Roghowji Bhaia.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1918.
PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3111

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### NOTICE

ON behalf of our clients Messrs. MATHRADAS & Co., carrying on business as Piecegoods Merchants in Bombay, public notice is hereby given that our clients are not responsible for the auction sale advertised by Zaveri Gopalji Canji, of 34 bales of long cloth of the Spring Mill and the Crown Mill to take place at 2 p.m. on Wednesday next the 20th November, 1918, and appearing on page 12 of to-day's issue of the "Praja Mitra Parsi" as the said auction is advertised inspite of and without compliance with the requisitions of our clients to the said Zaveri Gopalji Canji for proving that the said goods are those contracted to be purchased by our clients

Dated this 18th day of November, 1918.
PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Mathuradas & Co.
3136

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE JACONETT AND 1 BALE TWO THOUSAND FARRI.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Vajechand Mulchand and on account and at the risk of Seth Virbhandas Chentram.

1 bale 200 pieces jaconets No. 18/50.
1 bale 50 pieces two thousand Farri.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES PRINTS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Muli Jetha Market, by order of Seth Nemchand Jathabhoy and on account and at the risk of Seth Karsondas Gordhandas of Ganesh Chowk.

2 packages each 60 pieces Chocolate Styne Rasni Prints 52 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Manilal Narottam & Co. and on account and at the risk of Thucker Gordhandas Hirji.

5 packages White Dhotees No. Chhel Chhabili or other 8, 9 10 11 and 12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Baling Press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Chhaganlal Premchand and on account and at the risk of Bhut Bhanushanker Bhaishanker:—

5 packages each 150 pairs white Dhotees of the quality of Asuk-Masuk or Sadguni Shushila.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES SHEETING CALENDAR OF FAZALBHOY MILLS.

This Day TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Jethmal Dungarsan and on account and at the risk of the Multani Tehlram Girdharilal.

5 bales sheeting calendar of Fazalbhoy Mills No. 3125, 7¼ lbs.
4 bales sheeting calendar of Fazalbhoy Mills No. 3225, 8 lbs.
13 bales sheeting calendar of Fazalbhoy Mills No. 3425, 8¼ lbs.
1 bale sheeting calendar of Fazalbhoy Mills No. 3625, 9 lbs.
2 bales sheeting calendar of Fazalbhoy Mills No. 3825, 9¼ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

This Day TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4-45 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sells by public auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully, at Champagully, Mulji Jetha market by order of Multani Bijumal Mondas and on account and at the risk of Sha. Chaganlal Premchand.

4 Bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 8181.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 PACKAGES PRINTS SILK ARGIN

This Day TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Baling Press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Nemchand Joothabhoy and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Madhandas Liladhar.

12 packages each abou 60 Pieces Prints, Silk Argin 52 yards.

On account and at the risk of Seth Bhawanbhai Dhanji.

9 packages each about 60 pieces prints, silk Argin 52 yards,

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES REAL AMERICAN PEPRIL DRILL.

This Day TUESDAY the 19th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. D. Barookh & Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

9 Bales Real American Pepril Drill Goose Brand.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 PACKAGES DHATEES.

This Day TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 5-15 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposed by Public Auction at the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Kapurchand Karsanji and on account and at the risk of Seth Kalidas Javeri Dhotees Nizam

6 packages each 200 pair smaller wirdth.
5 packages Dhotees No. 8899.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES YARN OF THE HATHISING MFG. CO., LTD. AHMEDABAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. Nagersath Sons and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Virchand Dalcharam

36 bales each 400 lbs., Yarn 2/30 S. of the Hathising Mfg., Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.
19 bales each 400 lbs., Yarn 30/40 S. of the Hathising Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE COUNTRY MADE DHOTEES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Thakurdas Runchordas and on account and at the risk of Seth Baboobhoy Bhagwandas of Sonapurgully

1 package 200 pairs country made dhotees Swadesh Seva 8 to 10 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th. Nov. 1918.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SASSOON'S SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th inst., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Mr. Abdoola Mahomed Fozan and on account and risk of Mr. E. H. Elias the following:—

5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's Shirtings No. 170.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CALLIOPE FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "C Shed", Princes Dock, by order of Messrs. Hearsch Vaidya and Co. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Chapsey Dossa of Vadgadi:—

Ex. S. S. "Tenshin Maru."

J H Sons, Bombay—100 chests Calliope Flowery Orange Pekoe (Tea).

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 19th Novembeur, 1918.

### CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

VARIOUS SIZES OF BAMBOOS, MALABAR TIMBER BALLIES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Controller of Munitions, Timber Supplies, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell various sizes of Bamboos, Malabar Timbers, etc. (in small lots) at the following place and date:—

TUESDAY, 19th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) near Chetani Mill, Sewree.

1 large lot of scrape timbers of various saw mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and delivery must be taken within a month from date of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th November, 1918.

## AMUSEMENTS.


PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
GALA VICTORY NIGHT
6-30 P.M. TO-NIGHT 10 P.M.
OTHELLO
in colours
and the
Magnificent Drama
I Shall Avenge
intercepted by
CARTOONS SCENICS
COMICS AND COMEDY
OPENING SHORTLY.
LA BELLE GLADY
Including
STEVE AND ETHEL

THE EXCELSIOR
Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ld.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
Bandman Opera Co.
in a series of popular London Musical Plays
To-night Tuesday 19th November at 9-30
"Mr. MANHATTAN"
Wed., Thurs. & Fri. 20th, 21st & 22nd Nov.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA
The latest London Musical Success
"YES UNCLE"
BOOK BY AUSTON HURGAN
Music by Nat D. Ayer.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
GENERAL TOWNSHEND.
It is to be remarked that according to Reuter's telegram the first public action of this famous general on the first day he arrived in London after his long captivity, was to visit the Shaftesbury Theatre and see
"YES, UNCLE"
Now crowding the
Shaftesbury Theatre, London.
NOTICE:—Saturday 23rd at 5 p.m. Special Holiday Matinee to be announced later. Owing to great Armistice celebrations on the Oval by the Army and Navy, there will be no performance at 9-30. Sunday Matinee will be announced later.
PRICES AS USUAL
Plan at ROSE & Co. till 6 p.m.
Booking at Theatre from 7 p.m.
Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
"MAX AND THE HANDBAG"
Mlle. NAPIERKOWSKA in
"CHIFFONNETTE"

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
THE THRILLING UNIVERSAL SERIAL
THE RED ACE
featuring
MARIE WALCAMP
FIRST EIGHT PARTS.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY
PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIME:
1st Show at 7-15, 2nd Show at 9, 3rd Show 10-45 (S. T.).


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

The Adventures of STINGAREE

THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER

THREE DASHING ADVENTURES THIS WEEK

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

To-Day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

SUNDAY'S GREAT SUCCESS

GRAND PICTURE BILL

A 5-Reel Metro-Wonderplay:

"The Promise"

A very interesting story depicting a wild life that was tamed by a life in the Wilds.

Featuring

Harold Lockwood.

Also

LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

COMING! COMING!!

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

COMMENCING

SATURDAY 23rd AT 9-30. P. M. EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30.

SATURDAY 23rd AT 9-30 P. M. SATURDAYS, MATINEE AT 5.

HUMPHREY BISHOP

COMEDY AND OPERATIC CO.

UNIQUE VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMMES.

DIRECT FROM THEIR PHENOMENAL SUCCESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PLANS NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.,

PRICES—Night:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards Matinee:—O Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs. 2, D Circle Re. 1-8, Balcony Re 1, Gallery As. 8 and Boxes from Rs 12 and upwards.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

presents

THE ALL-BRITISH GOLDROOSTER PLAY

"A Man—The Army Made"

Viewed by

Their Majesties The KING & QUEEN,

on a reeent visi to Aldershot.

A Story of Life in the British Army

Suggested by CAPT. CECIL A. SHAW, D.S.O.

FEATURING

THE FAVOURITE ENGLISH CINEMA STAR

QUEENIE THOMAS

PATHE GAZETTE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARK

(TRAVEL.)

THE TIP (Comic—by Luke.)

TIME: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p m. daily. Matinee Every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m. Extra Show Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

"Always a Good Show"

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum

presents To-night and during the Week

THE FIRST INSTALMENT

(parts 1 to 8)

OF THE GREATEST UNIVERSAL SERIAL

THE RED ACE

featuring

MARIE WALCAMP of "LIBERTY" fame.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

DR. NAVARATNA'S PACCA KALAP

INDIAN HAIR DYE.

An elegant and lasting Black Dye for hair; very much superior to any imported article. Hair turns black and perfectly smooth, only within three minutes of its application. It has no rival in the field and is quite easy for use. It has agreeable smell, fast colour and is very cheap in price.

Per case containing brushes and cups, Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

NAVARATNA & SON, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 14th:

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. | 1,000 |
| ,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp. .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Sales of East Indian .. | 50 |
| ,, ,, Imports .. .. | 18,000 |
| Mid. Americans Spot Trading value .. | 21.50 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels .. .. | 27.56 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known at closing time) .. .. .. | Jan. 25.60; Mar. 25.63; May 25.47 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. .. .. | Jan. 25.50; Mar. 25.40 |

Liverpool, Nov. 15th:

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Days Sales at Liverpool .. | 1,000 |
| ,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp. .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Sales of East Indian .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Imports .. .. | 43,000 |
| Mid. American Spot Trading value | 21.50 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels | 27.56 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). .. | Not received. |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. .. .. | Not received. |

Liverpool Telegrams of 12th, 13th, 14th not received yet.

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 14th:

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price. | |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. | 19.03 | Sellers |
| Dec. | 18.80 | |
| Jan. | 18.18 | |
| Feb. | 17.60 | |
| Mar. | 16.86 | |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m: nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Nov. 15th:

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Nov. | 19.13 |
| Dec. | 18.60 |
| Jan. | 17.88 |
| Feb. | 17.09 |
| Mar. | 16.06 |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 14th:

New Contracts.

| Months | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Nov. | 19.03 |
| Dec. | 18.80 |
| Jan. | 18.18 |
| Feb. | 17.60 |
| Mar. | 16.86 |

Liverpool, Nov. 15th:

New Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Nov. | 19.03 |
| Dec. | 18.80 |
| Jan. | 18.18 |
| Feb. | 17.59 |
| Mar. | 16.86 |

### EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Nov. 14th.

New Contracts.

| Months | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Nov. | 27.90 |

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.

New Contracts.

| Months | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Nov. | 27.90 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 14th:

| | |
|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal Good .. .. .. | 17.40 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good .. .. .. | 13.15 |
| ,, ,, Fine .. .. .. | 18.65 |
| ,, No. 1 Oomra Good .. .. | 18.40 |
| ,, ,, ,, Fully Good .. .. | 19.15 |
| ,, ,, ,, Fine .. .. | 19.65 |
| ,, Broach Good .. .. .. | 20.90 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good .. .. | 21.15 |
| ,, ,, Fine .. .. .. | 21.40 |

Liverpool, Nov. 15th:

| | |
|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal Good .. .. .. | 17.90 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good .. .. .. | 18.65 |
| ,, ,, Fine .. .. .. | 19.15 |
| ,, No. 1 Oomra Good .. .. | 18.90 |
| ,, ,, ,, Fully Good .. .. | 19.65 |
| ,, ,, ,, Fine .. .. | 20.15 |
| ,, Broach Good .. .. .. | 21.20 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good .. .. | 21.45 |
| ,, ,, Fine .. .. .. | 21.70 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 15th.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export .. .. .. .. | Nil. |
| ,, Forwarded .. .. .. .. | 40,000 |
| ,, Imports .. .. .. .. | 70,000 |
| ,, Stock .. .. .. .. | 244,000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales .. .. .. .. | 2,000 |

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Nov. 14th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

| | £ | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion .. .. | 74,866,000 | Inc. | 500,000 |
| Public Deposits .. .. | 35,000,000 | Dec. | 1,700,000 |
| Other do. .. .. | 138,700,000 | Inc. | 7,100,000 |
| Govt. Securities .. .. | 55,800,000 | ,, | 700,000 |
| Other do. .. .. | 99,800,000 | ,, | 4,700,000 |
| Notes and Gold .. .. | 28,100 000 | ,, | 300,000 |

THE BANK RESERVE is 17 % of the Liabilities.

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 12th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports .. .. | 20 000 |
| ,, Exports to Great Britian .. .. | Nil |
| ,, ,, to Continent .. .. | 1,000 |
| Futures at New York Jan. .. .. | 27.25 |
| ,, ,, March .. .. | 26.80 |
| ,, ,, May .. .. | 26.52 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. .. | 29.40 |
| ,, ,, Orleans .. .. | 30.35 |
| Futures at New Orleans Jan. .. .. | 26.60 |
| ,, ,, March .. .. | 26.00 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. .. | 10¾ |
| Demand Bills .. .. .. | 4.76.00 |
| Silver Commercial Bars .. .. .. | 101½ |

New York, Nov. 13th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. .. | 24,000 |
| ,, Exports to Great Britain .. .. | .. |
| ,, ,, to Continent .. .. | .. |
| Futures at New York Jan. .. .. | 25.50 |
| ,, ,, Mar. .. .. | 25.25 |
| ,, ,, May. .. .. | 25.10 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. .. | 27.75 |
| ,, ,, Orleans .. .. | 29.35 |
| Futures at New Orleans Jan. .. .. | 25.60 |
| ,, ,, Mar. .. .. | 24.70 |

### MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 13th:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. .. | 48 3/4 |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady. | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. .. | 3 1/2 |
| ,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. .. .. | 3 1/2 |
| ,, FineTrade Bills 3 months .. .. | 4 1/4 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, .. .. | 4 5/8 |
| Interest day to day loans .. .. .. | 2 |
| ,, 7 day market loans .. .. .. | 2 1/8 |
| Consols 2½ % .. .. .. .. | 60½ |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal .. .. .. | 53½ |

Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan .. .. 72½
Government Securities 3½ % .. .. .. 62½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs .. .. 25.97½

London, Nov. 14th

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3% .. .. .. .. .. | 62 1/4 |
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. .. | 48 3/4 |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady. | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st .. .. | 3 1/2 |
| ,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. .. .. | 3 1/2 |
| ,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. .. | 4 1/4 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, .. .. | 4 5/8 |
| Interest day to day loans .. .. .. | 3 |
| ,, 7 day market loans .. .. .. | 3 1/8 |
| Consols 2½ % .. .. .. .. | 59½ |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal .. .. .. | 53½ |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan .. .. | 72 |
| Government Securities 3 % .. .. .. | 62 |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs .. .. | 25.97½ |

London, Nov. 15th

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3% .. .. .. .. .. | 62 1/2 |
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. .. | 48 3/4 |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady. | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. .. | 3 1/2 |
| ,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. .. .. | 3 1/2 |
| ,, FineTrade Bills 3 months .. .. | 4 1/4 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, .. .. | 4 5/8 |
| Interest day to day loans .. .. .. | 3 |
| ,, 7 day day market loans .. .. | 3 1/8 |
| Consols 2½ % .. .. .. .. | 59½ |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal .. .. .. | 54 |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan .. .. | 71½ |
| Government Securities 3 % .. .. .. | 61½ |
| On London at Paris Ex. Francs .. .. | 25.97½ |

### WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 13th:

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½ % 1925—1928 .. .. .. .. | £88 |
| 4½ % 1925—1945 .. .. .. .. | £99½ |
| 5 % New .. .. .. .. | £94½ |

London, Nov. 14th:

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½ %1925—1928 .. .. .. .. | £88 |
| 4½ %1925—1945 .. .. .. .. | £99½ |
| 5 % New .. .. .. .. | £94½ |

London, Nov. 15th.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½% 1925—1928 .. .. .. .. | £87½ |
| 4½% 1925—1945 .. .. .. .. | £99½ |
| 5 % New .. .. .. .. | £94 |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 13th:

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper .. .. | £123 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal .. .. | £122½ |
| Hard Spelter .. .. .. .. | Nominal. |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java, No. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. | 19/6 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. | 21 |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Value | 2/10 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec Paid Sellers | 2/6½ |

Tone:—Closed Quieter.

London, Nov. 14th:

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper .. .. | £123 |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal .. .. | £122½ |
| Hard Spelter .. .. .. .. | Nominal |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. .. .. .. | 19/6 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. | 21 |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Value | 2/10 |
| Plantation First Latex Crete Dec. Paid .. | 2/6 |

Tone:—Easier.

London, Nov. 15th:

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper .. .. | £123 |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal .. .. | £122½ |
| Hard Spelter .. .. .. .. | Nominal. |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Nominal .. .. .. | 19/6 |
| Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Nominal .. .. .. .. | 21 |

Tone:—Nothing doing.

Prices quoted are nominal.

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers | 2/10 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. .. .. | 2/5½ |

Tone:—Easier.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Nov. 18.

The tone of the Marwadi bazaar this morning was steadier, and Fully Good Broach April-May opened at Rs. 615 and quickly advanced to Rs. 625, remaining at this price for some time and then improving to Rupees 638. The advance continued to Rs. 650 and the price then declined to Rs. 644, and later on to Rs. 637 at which rate the bazaar closed. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 633 and improved to Rs. 638 but dropped to Rs. 626 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been rather more enquiry, but prices are irregular.

### QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully good Broach .. .. | April-May .. | | 623 |
| Fully good Bengal .. .. | Dec.-Jan. .. | | 565 |
| Fine Oomras .. .. | ,, .. | | 560 |

### COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 18TH NOVEMBER 1918.

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good M. G. Broach .. | April-May .. | | 635 |
| Fully Good M. G. Bengal .. | Dec.-Jan. .. | | 575 |
| Fine M. G Oomras .. .. | ,, .. | | 550 |
| Fully Good M. G. Oomras .. | ,, .. | | 550 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 16th Nov. 1918.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton .. .. .. .. | 2,327 bales. |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | 15,191 Qrts. |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | 23,296 ,, |
| Rape, &c .. .. .. .. | 4 197 ,, |
| Gingellyseed .. .. .. .. | 2,382 ,, |
| Poppyseed .. .. .. .. | Nil |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. .. | 3,950 ,, |
| Castorseed .. .. .. .. | 2 647 ,, |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 7 403 ,, |
| Myrabollams .. .. .. .. | 758 ,, |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. .. | 2,545 ,, |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. .. | 553 ,, |
| Gram .. .. .. .. | 320 ,, |
| Jowar .. .. .. .. | Nil |
| Maize .. .. .. .. | Nil |
| Barley .. .. .. .. | Nil |

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Nov. 18.

### BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 286.

### EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 15/16.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 192½.
Credit 3 Msd/a Fr. 203.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 156.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 156.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 349.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York Rs. 314.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1926 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 82.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 80.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

### SHARES.

The share market was closed to-day as it was a Jain Holiday.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 16th November, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital .. .. .. .. .. | | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund .. .. .. .. .. | | 1,01,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 69,81,819 | |
| ,, Deposits at Branches .. | 72,07,038 | |
| | | 1,41,88,857 |
| Other Deposits .. .. .. .. .. | | 20,17,88,154 |
| Post Bills .. .. .. .. .. | | 3,837 |
| Sundries .. .. .. .. .. | | 28,08,841 |
| | Rs. | 23,88,89,183 |

ASSETS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Government Securities .. .. .. | 3,74,09,999 |
| Other authorised Securities .. .. .. | 19,67,496 |
| Credits, on Government and other authorised securities .. .. .. .. | 2,16,51,571 |
| Loans, on Government and other authorised securities .. .. .. .. | 9,78,15,640 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased .. .. .. | 61,78,186 |
| Dead Stock .. .. .. .. .. | 8,97,553 |
| Stamps .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9,340 |
| Bullion .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Balances with other Banks .. .. .. | 7,94,189 |
| Sundries .. .. .. .. .. .. | 13,49,741 |
| Cash .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7,94,23,954 |
| Rs. | 23,88,89,583 |

## THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the day ended 15th November 1918:—

LIABILITIES.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed Rs. 50 lakhs. | |
| ,, Paid up .. .. .. .. | 25,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund .. .. .. .. | 5,00,000 |
| Fixed Deposits, Current Account, &c. | 5,61,87,000 |
| Sundries .. .. .. .. .. | 4,52,000 |
| Total Rs. .. .. | 5,96 49,000 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities .. .. | 95,59,000 |
| Loans on Government and other authorised securities .. .. .. .. .. | 2,22,27,000 |
| Bills Discounted .. .. .. .. .. | 41,27,000 |
| Sundries .. .. .. .. .. | 4,55,000 |
| Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc. .. | 2,32,87,000 |
| Total Rs. .. .. | 5,96,49,000 |

## CENTRAL INDIAN SPG. WG. AND MFG. COMPANY LTD.,

The Annual General Meeting of the above Mills was held yesterday Mr. R. D. Tata presiding, when the Directors' report (already published) was passed. A dividend of Rs. 210 and Rs. 105 was declared, for whole and half shares respectively, and Messrs. R. D. Tata and N. B. Saklatwalla were re-elected directors.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders was then held and the resolutions which had already been circulated among the shareholders were passed.

## STERLING TRANSFERS IN LONDON.

The Accountant General Bombay, notifies as follows:—It is notified for the information of those interested, that owing to Friday, the 22nd instant having been declared a Public Holiday, the following special arrangements will be made to permit of payments being made by applicants in respect of Sterling transfers granted by the Controller of the Currency on Thursday, the 21st instant:—

(a) The Bank of Bombay will remain open to receive payments on account of Sterling transfers up to 5-30 p.m. on the 21st instant.

(b) The office of the undersigned will remain open up to 7 p.m. on the same date to receive the Bank's receipts.

The undersigned hopes to be able to communicate the amounts of their allotments to applicants by 3 p.m. on the 21st so that there should be ample time in which to pay the equivalents to the Bank of Bombay and present the receipts at this office.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following are admitted to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:

C. H. Henderson, J. Robertson, M. Priestley-Evans, E. G. Savage, C. B. R. Swansten, W. J. Horner, P. Fisher, F. S. Helme, A. G. H. Jeynes, G. P. Reddick, W. H. Anderson, E. C. Williams, G. Tregaskis, H. C. Bell, F. P. R. Hingston, M. B. Duckworth, E. S. Oliver, A. E. Kingett, M. McDonald Stewart, J. E. Stutter, F. Kingston, R. N. Moore, T. Logan, A. R. Mercer, L. A. Pickard, C. Stewart.

Captain H. G. Cotton, 9th Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, I.D.F., receives Volunteer Officers' Decoration.

The following are gazetted Nursing Sisters in Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India:—Misses H. D. Campbell, M. D. Scott, A. M. Irvin, B. Anderson, K. M. R. Carmichael, V. Kennedy and M. M. E. Low.

## BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 18th.

| | Total up-to-date. |
|---|---|
| War Bonds | Rs. 1,29,750-0 .. Rs. 13,76 550-0 |
| Cash Certificates ,, | 3,097-0 .. ,, 6,37,197-4 |
| Total Rs. | .. 1,32,757-0 .. Rs. 20,13,747-4 |


INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR.

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

WAGNER ELECTRIC

Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Sole Agent for India—

BABAN GOKHALAY, Bombay No. 4.

A large stock of Motors from ¼ to 25 H. P. Rectifiers and Electric Instruments for immediate delivery.

For prices and particulars apply to

DAMANIA KHAMBATI & Co.

Elect. & Mech. Engineers & Contractors,

Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

Vedic Philosophy.

In this land of the Vedas, who should not know what the Vedas and Commentaries upon them say on the Proolems of Life and Death?

A nicely bound Volume of about 500 pages, printed on high class glazed paper, will give you all you need know on these subjects. Pandit Bihari Lal B. A. Shastri's Vedas and their Angas and Upangas established on valid principles and Vedic interpretations, examines Mehidhar's and Sayanas commentaries and explains Vedic teaching on Karm Kand, Upasna Kand, and Gyan Kand. It also gives a clear account of the teachings of the Brahmanas and Upnishads. It is an invaluable guide on Vedic Philosophy.

Price Rs. 5. Postage Free.

BOMBAY PUSTAKALAYA, LAHORE.

INFLUENZA

WORLD-WIDE EPIDEMIC

SCOTT'S TRENCH FEVER CURE

Has been proved both a cure and a preventive

Re. 1 per bottle.

Dr. FERRIS'

SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA.

The best remedy extant for Malaria, and Intermitent Fever, Ague, Enlarged Spleen and Liver, Anaemia, Loss of Apetite and Debility.

Re. 1 and 1-8 per bottle.

R. SCOTT THOMSON & CO., LTD., Chemists to H.M. The King-Emperor, CALCUTTA.

JAMROOD.

THE GREAT INDIAN FEVER CURE.

Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial type. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.

Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.

Price Re. 1-3 a bottle

PREPARED ONLY BY

FOSTER & SONS, CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

HYDROCELE

No More Risk of Operation.

Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Vericocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial lb. bottle Rs. 30.

DIABETES

Wonderful specific for Diabetes is the surest an most effective remedy will cure these, diseases of any nature and of any standing period radically and save you from premature death. Price Rs. 4 per phial.

V. I. Stephen, Hyderabad, (Sind.)

I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele and a specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C).

85, Bechoo Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta.

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# MAJESTIC HOTEL ASSAULT CASE.

## ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

## CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST MR. WHEELER.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing, yesterday, of the case in which Superintendent Cauty charged Mr. Richard Wheeler, proprietor of the American Vaudeville Co., with causing grievous hurt to Captain Cecil Webb-Johnson, R.A.M.C., and with the theft of a photograph worth Rs. 5, the property of Capt. Webb-Johnson. Mr. Payne solicitor, with Mr. H. Campbell Appeared for the prosecution. Messrs. Weldon and V. F. Vicaji, barristers-at-law, with Mr. B. J. Dhondy, defended the accused.

Capt. H. G. Baynes, R.A.M.C., was examined. He said he was a specialist in the diseases of the brains and nervous system. It was his special study. He had Continental experience, having served in Vienna, Paris and Berlin. At the previous hearing of the case he was present in the Court and had heard the medical evidence given. He had also seen the X-Ray photographs and had examined the complainant. From what he heard and from his examination the injuries received by the complainant were of a violent nature. There was a permanent scar over the eye-brow and most likely unconsciousness would be caused. The effects of the injuries would be the trembling of the hands, unsteadiness, standing with eyes closed, inability to fix the attention, complaint of headache and insomnia, and difficulty in clear vision. In his opinion the effects may last for months or for years. Immediate recovery was not expected. The complainant was not fit now to discharge his duties.

Witness was then cross-examined at great length by Mr. Weldon in regard to the injuries received by the complainant on the nose and other injuries. In reply to further questions, witness said that neuresthenic conditions might also be brought about by means other than a violent blow on the head. The life an individual led had nothing to do with the nerve sensitiveness. He had known the complainant for a fortnight or ten days. In his opinion he (complainant) was a well-proportioned and not much-developed man.

Capt. Thomas William Barnett, X-ray specialist at the Colaba War Hospital, then deposed that he took the photo of the complainant's nose and gave his opinion about the injuries the complainant had received.

### A SERVANT'S TESTIMONY.

Gora Datta, servant of the occupier of room No. 26 then tendered evidence. On the day in question he saw the complainant lying on ground and the accused held the complainant by the throat and struck him with fists on the face. He himself saw this. The accused cried out loudly: "Go away, shut the door." His (complainant's) servant closed the door, ran away and shouted out "Police, police." Then the manager of the hotel came. The complainant was bleeding profusely. He heard the accused say to the complainant two words viz., "Write," "kill." Then the police came. There was lot of blood on the complainant's clothes.

Ponnuswami, the bearer of the complainant, then deposed to what he had seen after the alleged assault had been commit ted.

Erin Jacob, Supervisor of rooms in the Hotel Majestic, was the next witness examined. He said he was asked to go to the police office, and on his way saw the Manager of the Majestic Hotel and the police officer coming out.

### HOTEL MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

The manager of the Majestic Hotel then deposed that when he went up he saw the accused in a threatening attitude, and when he asked the complainant what the matter was, the latter asked him to clear out. Seeing that the matter was serious he went downstairs and reported the matter to the proprietor. The accused was very angry, and he used very abusive language. When he came back to the hotel he heard the accused call out "Sign this," and complainant signed the writing. The accused then took the writing. The photo that was produced in the Court was seen by him in the hands of the accused. He observed the knuckles of accused broken.

Deputy Inspector Mayne and Inspector Sykes then tendered evidence.

### ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused then submitted his written statement which ran as follows:—I am an American subject and am a proprietor of the American Vaudeville Co. touring round the world. My Company first started from America about six years ago. Amongst the artistes was a young lady whose name I should have refrained from mentioning had it not been for the fact that the Complainant himself thought fit to have it publicly mentioned. When we left America she was about fourteen and the only daughter of her parents, who are very respectable good citizens of the American Republic. When she joined me I promised her parents to look after the girl and bring her safe home after the tour round the world As she is not yet twenty-one complete, I undertook to protect her against the allurements of various types of men we would come across in our tour. We were the principal ones in the Company and she is under contract with me which still continues. She also supports her people out of her earning. After touring through England we went to South Africa, returned to England, then proceeded to France, Germany and Russia, back to France and Germany and England and returned to America. We then toured Canada. We also toured to Cuba to South Africa and came to India on June 15th, 1918 and proceeded to Calcutta where we opened our season at the Royal Theatre there. We remained in that city from the 3rd July to the 24th of September, 1918, excepting one trip to Darjeeling and another to Rangoon on a stay of about 10 to 12 days at each place. I may say that this young lady entrusted to my care by her parents and being of an attractive appearance it was my duty to carry out my trust towards her parents to guard and warn her against the advances and attention of many men who happened to meet us in our travels and I often had to advise her against many a young man who professed fondness or infatuation for her with improper motives.

While in Calcutta, amongst several persons we came to know, we met the Complainant and the Complainant paid attentions to this young girl, which I came to know of later on and people on all sides told me that I should not allow this innocent little girl to be in the society of this man (the Complainant) as he had a very bad reputation.

As I was very much pressed with business which kept me working till late at night, after I had done the performances of the day, made up accounts, attended to correspondence etc., the girl was left on her own without anybody to advise or guide her. Before I warned the girl, I found out that she had herself been already yarned and put on guard against the complainant by several respectable people whom we knew in Calcutta (both ladies and gentlemen) several of whom knew the complainant very well and were his very friends. Some of the stories referred to his misbehaviour with certain girls whom I shall refrain from mentioning by names.

### REPORTS ABOUT COMPLAINANT.

All sorts of unpleasant reports were brought to me about the complainant. I was informed that there was a clique of certain men in Calcutta amongst whom was the Complainant. I shall only mention the other names if compelled to do so. Among them, I am told, was a German with plenty of money. This clique made it a habit to entertain girls including those of the theatrical profession, seduced them and brought trouble upon several of them and Complainant as doctor used to put matters right for them, and they would even bargain marriage to satisfy their sensual desires.

That complainant was himself aware of the most of these unpleasant reports about himself can be seen from certain of the letters addressed by him to Miss Dolan.

Being a sensible girl, though young and inexperienced, she found out her mistake and lost no time in trying to mend matters. She told me that she asked him very nicely to kindly refrain from seeing her, as her name was made so much mud out of by being associated with his, but he tried to be present at the various parties where she would be present. While leaving Calcutta the position was that the girl told Complainant that she did not wish to write to him and that everything between them was at an end, and that she intended to forget him. He sent many letters and telegrams but she took no notice of them till much pressed with telegrams and letters she ultimately wrote a friendly letter. The complainant artfully contrived to arrive in Bombay before we were expected to leave Bombay in order to thrust his attentions upon her in spite of her express request not to follow her about from place to place and stayed at the Hotel Majestic evidently to start the old game again.

I submit it was easy for the complainant to create an occasion on the grounds of military duty to come to Bombay as is well known to military men.

On Thursday, the 10th October, Miss Dolan lunched with complainant in the company of an American gentleman and his wife as she did not wish to meet him alone. Later, in the evening, she and I tried to find him at the hotel to return his presents to him, and she wrote him a chit that she wanted to see him urgently, but she could not see him and she left the parcel with the presents in my care. On Friday morning, the 11th October, I told her I was going to take the presents to complainant and I therefore carried the presents he had made to her back to his hotel to be returned to him.

### VISIT TO HOTEL.

I went to the Hotel Majestic and found him in the lobby on the ground floor and suggested that I should like to speak to him quietly. He wished me to go up to his room but I said the lounge on the ground floor would do as I was in a hurry. He had by now seen the parcels I was carrying and come to know that the object of my visit was to return the articles back to him, which he had presented the girl. He, therefore, said to me "Do come up to my room" and took me there on the 2nd floor, I think. Getting inside the room we were by ourselves and I sat down on a chair. After he closed the door he came cevr to me and said "Now, Wheeler, just what do you want?" or words to that effect. I assure your worship that he was very threatening in his manner and not so mild as he tries to make himself out in the witness box to enlist the sympathy of the Court. Before I had time to answer he rushed up to me, attacked me and carried me and the chair to the floor. On the floor we struggled and when on top of me he said "You bastardly American, I will make you wish that you never come here" and used other offensive words of abuse while he still had the best of the position. The complainant is a physically strong man and I had a hard struggle with him and fought him on the floor but at last I succeeded in getting free.

I said to him "stand up and fight like a man." He then made a lunge at me again and this time being on my legs I could protect myself which I did by striking him at the same time parrying his blows. I then said to him. "Now fight like a man if you can or admit, you are a coward." He admitted he was a coward and then I asked him whether it was true he had put a girl in trouble and then operated on her, which he admitted to me. I then asked him if he was a married man but he denied it. I asked him to give it to me in writing which he did, in the full possession of his faculties and senses without any threats from me. As the first writing was covered with blood. I asked for another more eligible which he did. As he was writing I noticed a photo of the girl and recognised it to be the part of my theatrical property which exclusively belonged to the Company and was paid for by me and one could deal with it for private purposes. I asked for it to be returned to me as it was my Company's property and he handed it over to me. He also handed me the writing but as it was blurred I asked for a more legible one, which he gave me. Then the door opened and I saw the police there. Before that I had not shouted at any one to "get out." I saw the complainant's belt hanging down his shoulder as the epaulette had come off in the struggle. I asked him "How did you get into the army between you and such a coward." I said you are such a disgrace to that uniform that you should tear it up yourself. Give me the other epaulette." He tried to pull it off but could not quite remove it and said it would not come off. He then tore it off and in the presence of the police officer stepped towards me and gave it to me.

### ARRIVAL OF POLICE.

There after he was questioned by the police in my presence whether he wanted to make a complaint and he unhesitatingly declined to do so. Then I heard him telling the chauffeur to drive him to Cox's in order to arrange for his departure for Calcutta. I submit he knew well that he was in the wrong and that he had no complaint to make but later on, when upon the information of the city police the military authorities had him arrested to be court-martialled, in order to save his own skin, a false charge of theft was thought of, and the police were requested to proceed in the matter. Hence this case against me.

It is untrue that I gave him a single blow while he was going to the bath-room to wash himself as he states. It is untrue that he was dazed or unconscious. He only sets it up as a defence to explain his conduct in order to save himself from the Court-martial which is the reason of his applying to this Court for a private lawyer to conduct this prosecution.

It is untrue I tore off his shoulder straps. One came off in the struggle and the other he handed me in the presence of the police after the fight, as stated above. I say I have as much respect for the King's uniform as for that of my own country.

It is untrue that I said to him I was a professional boxer. While at a party I joked and said that I was a boxer and my brother was a pilot as I used to "box" fruit in a factory and my brother used to "pile it." Evidently he did not understand the joke. I have never been a professional pugilist and have never fought in any ring in any part of the world. From my early age, I started dancing as a profession which I am doing to this day.

### MISS DOLAN'S ABSENCE FROM PERFORMANCE.

It is untrue that I said or suggested that by his marriage with Miss Dolan he would bust up my show. In fact Miss Dolan was never actually engaged to be married to him as she herself has told me. What happened was that on the night of 12th September, he had taken Miss Dolan away to a restaurant knowing full well that she was required at the performance under our contract with the manager of the Royal Theatre. The Manager, finding Miss Dolan was absent, said he would sue me for damages for breach of contract claiming Rs. 3,000. After waiting for her for 40 minutes I learnt she had been taken by complainant to a restaurant. I went there and told them "this is not the proper thing to do during working hours, Miss Dolan, and, as for you, Mr. Johnson, I am surprised that a man of your age should give encouragement to Miss Dolan to leave her work. It is not a gentlemanly thing to do.." And I remarked that the Manager was going to sue me for damages and that complainant was responsible for "busting up my show." The next day again he took her away when she and I were to give a dancing lesson to a lady and a gentleman; and he put the blame for the night previous and this occasion on Miss Dolan, whereupon I remarked it was cowardly of him to take shelter behind Miss Dolan.

While the complainant through his ill-will towards me tries to paint me as black as possible, I request your worship to place yourself in my position and to judge of my conduct from the beginning which will satisfy your Worship that in opposing the complainant's attentions to her. I was only acting in the execution of my sacred trust in the interests and protection of the girl who being under 21, is of tender years. The complainant was trying all the while to create an atmosphere of marriage round her and to rush her off her feet with the help of his friends telling her of the love affairs of novels and other persons.

### FRIENDS AT CALCUTTA.

The Complainant admits that he and I parted as friends in Calcutta in spite of all that had happened, and therefore when I went to see him in the morning of the day in question which was the first time I saw him since leaving Calcutta, I had not the slightest idea of what was going to happen. I did not premeditate an assault whatever. In fact when I met him I shook hands with him and it was he who as stated above, insisted on my going up to his room. It is untrue that I wanted him to take me to his room. Like any foisted lover, he got enraged at the return of his things he had presented her with, and was aggressive himself.

I regret very much that our fight should have been resulted in the injury complainant has suffered. I state that I never intended to cause the injury to him nor did I know it to be likely to be caused. I further state that Miss Dolan is perfectly at liberty to marry whomsoever she likes but beyond advising her if reports come to my ears I have not wished or desired to interfere with her choice. Even this moment she can marry anybody she likes and having been together these last 7 years I would be myself very pleased if she made a suitable match. I avow I have no mercenary motives in the matter.

I pray that under the circumstances mentioned above I may be acquitted.

The Magistrate then framed two charges against the accused, viz., one of causing grievous hurt under section 325 and the other of theft.

The accused pleaded not guilty to both the charges.

### COMPLAINANT'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The complainant was then cross-examined by Mr. Weldon. He said on two occasions the girl had told him that she thought she might break off the engagement, as it was causing rows. Up to the time he came to Bombay from Calcutta he was on best terms with the accused. He did give several presents to Miss Dolan. He remembered certain things of what happened after the assault. He did not notice that the accused had in his hand anything when they both went upstairs. When both of them went upstairs there was no sign that the accused was about to make an assault. Directly they went into the room, the accused put down the box on the table and said "Here are your presents and bribes." Then the accused threw him down. On one occasion in Calcutta, accused was very angry with him because he had taken Miss Dolan away to a public restaurant. He did not remember having taken away Miss Dolan any other time when she was engaged in dancing lessons. Accused never attempted at Calcutta to smash his face. After he got up from the floor he clung on to the bed-post to support himself and then went to bathroom as his blood was streaming. On the way the accused wrenched his right shoulder-strap off. He couldn't swear, but as far as his recollection went, he went twice in the bathroom. In the morning, before the assault took place, he had told his boy that he was leaving Bombay that day. Miss Dolan wrote him three letters—two on Thursday night and one on Friday morning There was also one more letter written by Miss Dolan on his arrival in Bombay. Miss Dolan had told him that she was 23. He had heard that Miss Dolan and accused were touring together for the last seven years. He admitted having heard some rumour about himself in Calcutta. Miss Dolan used to tease him about the rumour she was hearing about him.

The prosecution witnesses having been examined the case was adjourned to Friday, the 29th instant.

# RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

## RAILWAY OVER-CROWDING AND THE LAW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The interest you have been showing in ventilating the grievances of third class passengers, has encouraged me to send you the following few lines.

Of the proverbial inconveniences to which the Indian third class passengers are subjected by the irresponsible Railway administration, overcrowdng in carriages may be taken to be the foremost. To remedy this long-standing evil, which has been harassing the poor third class passengers, who silently throw into the coffers of the Company nearly 80 per cent. of the passenger traffic revenue, there are two effective ways, one, in the hands of Government and the other in those of the public. I shall discuss to-day the first.

Section 63 of the Indian Railways Act requires the Company to fix the maximum number of passengers for each compartment and to exhibit it in a conspicuous manner. This much seems to have been faithfully observed by every Railway Company. Section 93 of the same Act provides for breach of this rule. Under the latter section, the Company has to forfeit to the Government the sum of twenty rupees for every day during which the former section is contravened.

Unfortunately for the dumb but paying third class passenger, the *Mabap* Sircar seems to have slept over this right, as I have not come across a single case in which Government has taken action against any Railway Company for allowing their carriages to be overcrowded, though the matter has been discussed to a disgusting extent throughout India. Every day—why every minute—Government has opportunities to proceed against the Company under section 93, if it really means to extend its helping hand to the masses, whose interests the bureaucracy professes to guard.

There is another aspect of this question. The indifference of the vigilant and efficient Government administration to the exercise of this right means so much loss to the public revenues of the country, and especially under the present circumstances, Government, I believe, can ill-afford to neglect this source of revenue.

Will any Hon. Member, either in the Imperial or in the Provincial Council interpellate Government on the exercise of the right mentioned in section 93 of the Indian Railways Act?—Yours, etc.,

V. G. JAVADEKER.

Dhulia, Nov. 12.

# AMALNER GRAIN SHOPS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a recent issue of your esteemed paper your correspondent at Amalner, states that Rs. 40,000 have been subscribed by the gentry of the town, towards opening cheap grain shops.

I am sorry the information is misleading. The real case stands, thus:

By the end of September last, the local officials, convened a meeting of the townspeople when many factory owners, merchants, and other well-known people were present. The Mamlatdar explained to them in pithy terms, how the situation of prices of foodstuffs stood and requested those present to lend without interest to a local committee, then formed, about Rs. 40,000 to enable them to open cheap grain shops.

The president of the Municipality, who was present subscribed Rs. 5,000, and the promised sum amounted to about Rs. 35,000, but excluding a few honourable exceptions, the major portion of the promised amount, is yet unpaid and no further action is taken; in the direction of opening such shops, although the prices of food stuffs prevalent at present, are nearly double the prices current at the time of the meeting. It is nothing but profiteering of the local merchants, who compose most part of the local committee formed for the purpose. I am authentically informed, the stock of wheat in the town is fast dwindling and I fear the prices will yet soar up, hence unduly profitting the grain dealers. Really the condition of the poor and middle class and those drawing small fixed salaries is very acute and deserves quick relief from any secre.

It is hoped our worthy Collector, will come to know of the facts and will take peremptory measures and move the local authorities to take some steps to mitigate as far as possible the misery of the ryots.

As the previous information, published is likely to misdirect the high officials and the sympathetic public outside Amalner, I am compelled to give publicity to the facts through the medium of your much esteemed paper and shall feel highly obliged by your publishing the same at an early date.—Yours etc.,

"TRUTH."

Amalner, 12th Nov., 1918.

# ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

## INSPECTION OF BOMBAY CORPS BY SIR C. HILL.

The Hon. Sir Claude Hill, Commissioner for India, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, inspected the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, No. 3 District, on the grounds of the Elphinstone High School, on Sunday last, at 8-30 a.m., when he was received by Col. F. A. F. Barnardo, C.I.E., I.M.S., District Superintendent-in-charge, Capt. W. Nunan, Capt. T. Brewin, O/C Brigade Overseas Military Contingent, Corps Superintendent D. E. Mahava, Divisional Surgeons, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Capt. F. N. Kapadia and others.

Sir Claude Hill inspected the Bombay Corps, comprising Parsi Ambulance and Nursing Divisions, Jew, Hindu (S. S. L.), Cosmopolitan, Hindu B., and Gujarati Hindu Divisions. After the inspection Sir Claude presented Dr. Mrs. M. D. Gilder and Mrs. Shirin D. Panthaki, Divisional Superintendent and First Nursing Officer respectively of the Parsi Nursing Division, with their warrant of appointments and distributed Pendants and Nursing Badges to some members of the Corps.

### SIR CLAUDE'S REMARKS.

After distribution Sir Claude in addressing the Corps, said, "It gives me very much pleasure to be here this morning amongst you. Since my appointment as the Commissioner for India, this is the first inspection I hold of the first Corps in India and I am glad to see so many of you parading here to-day. When I was in Bombay four years ago I saw that the St. John Ambulance Brigade here was doing excellent work. The Parsi Division which is strongest and first and the others that followed have given great impetus to the work of the Brigade in India. Your services during war time have been found very valuable and military authorities greatly appreciate them. From Mr. Panthaki, who has been working in various fields, down to every one of you has performed splendid services in the Docks, Hospitals, Railway Stations, etc. Since the commencement of war you have handled about 87,000 British and 265,000 Indian sick and wounded soldiers. When we learn that these soldiers are again sent out from Bombay to their respective Depots, etc., this number is doubled, and it comes to nearly three-quarters of a million, which indeed shows the greatness of the work undertaken by you. This is a splendid record of your good work and it is very much recognised by the Headquarters. I offer you on my behalf as Commissioner for India as well as on behalf of Headquarters our best thanks for the cooperation extended in this connection to military authorities. Besides helping the military, you have rendered valuable help to the civil authorities during the present epidemic of influenza. I am glad to note that you offered your voluntary services and worked in the Arthur Road, Parsi Fever, Maharatta, and Dadar Hospitals as well as helped the Public Health Department and various medical relief works. The St. John Ambulance Brigade here has provided a splendid opportunity of a racial combination which works, I hope, without jealousy for the same common cause, viz., the alleviation of human sufferings.

### THE LATE LIEUT. CLARK.

It is a matter of regret to record the sad demise of your late Assistant Commissioner, Lieut. Clark, who worked very hard and assiduously endeavoured to make the Bombay Corps what it is now. We very much deplore his sad and sudden death which has deprived Bombay of one of its zealous workers in the cause of ambulance work. This unfortunate and unexpected event has thrown considerable extra work upon his successor, Capt. W. Nunan, and my best thanks are due to him for the prompt way in which he has risen to the occasion. He has been of much help to Indian Headquarters and I am grateful to him for his assistance. I once again thank you all for the good example set by you to others.

After garlanding the Commissioner by the Parsi Division, and after calling for three cheers for him, the function terminated.

It is announced by the District Superintendent, Capt. Nunan, that this inspection by the Commissioner for India will be counted as the annual inspection for the current year and hence no inspection will be held on Sunday next, the 24th instant, as previously notified.

# CONDITION OF E. WARD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following is the work awaiting speedy execution at the hands of our Corporators representing E Ward.

I.—(a) There are nearly fifteen (15) toddy and liquor shops in Kamatipura, a locality having a very small area. (b) It is almost difficult to pass at nights by these shops, as the roads in front of them are crowded to suffocation by their patrons.

II.—It is with a sad heart do I mention the disgraceful surroundings of Kamatipura. There is that Bapty Road, Duncan Road and to crown these there is that Sukhlaji Street, better known as White Lane, all of them famous for their moral degradation. It is a matter of profound regret that no respectable person can have avenue to this locality without passing these obscene surroundings.

III.—The insanitary conditions of Kamatipura are amply adequate to add to the fury of any disease of the present epidemic character.

I strongly appeal to our City Fathers representing E Ward to take up the above matter in hand and do the needful without any further delay, as their continuation is in many respects dangerous to the health and honour of the inhabitants of this locality.—Yours, etc.,

INCOGNITO.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Next Tuesday has been declared a special local holiday in Allahabad for victory celebrations which will take place on an extensive scale.

Wednesday has been fixed as a public holiday for the celebration of victory in Rangoon.

# HIGH COURT

## APPELLATE SIDE.

## BRUTAL MURDER.

## DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Yadu Kashiba v. The King-Emperor.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Pratt.*)

This is an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar. He found the accused guilty of murdering one Sundrabai and sentenced him to death.

The facts are briefly these:—

The deceased Sundrabai was a *mutch* girl and was residing at Khelwandi, in the Ahmednagar District. The accused Yadu was employed by Sundrabai to accompany her from Khelwandi to Dhangarwadi a village three miles away, where she had made an engagement to stay in the exercise of her profession. They started together from Khelwandi on the morning of the 10th May and that Sundrabai was robbed of ornaments worth Rs. 118 and murdered at a place in the hills known as the Joya Dara within a mile of the hamlet of Chekewadi.

The prosecution case was that the murder was planned and carried out by the accused with the help of two others who were sent to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge, and that they afterwards set forth a false story of an attack by dacoits. It was further alleged that all the accused were brothers and they were badly off and in special need of money for the marriage of one Sadhu.

The accused pleaded that the story of a dacoity was true. He went with Sundri on an agreement to pay him four annas. They went over the *ghat* on the Dhangarwadi Road. All of a sudden men came and struck them. He became unconscious and did not know what happened further.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence and observed that the crime was committed in a cruel manner. The victim was a defenceless woman who had specially entrusted herself to the accused for a journey. His sole motive was greed. There were so far as he was concerned no mitigating circumstances.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. P. V. Nijsure appeared for the accused. The Government pleader represented the Crown.

# CAUSE LIST.

## BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF NOVEMBER, 1918.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

**SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.**

**LONG CAUSES.**

436-17—Smetham B and Co, Manockji Hormusji Nicholson v Miya Mahomed Sulleman Miya, Captain and V, Part heard.

1286-16—Craigie B and C, Sidick Joosab v Jamnadas Chaturbhuj and anr, Motichand and D, Purnanand and Co, Part heard 11-11-18.

827-17—Little and Co, Wolf and Sons (in liquidation) v Messrs Dadiba Khimji and Co a firm, Craigie B and C, Not to be called till 19-11-18.

717-17—Captain and V, Fazulbhai Peermahomed v The Planet Mills Ltd, Edgar G W and Co.

78-17—Wadia G and Co, Rustom Hormasji v Khursedji Nusserwanji Wadia and ors, M B Chothia.

510-16—Manilal and K, Balaji Bapuji a firm v R D Sethna, Ard H D and Co.

1101-18—Khambatta and Co, Amerchand Hassrimal and Co a firm v Nazar Abdulla Meharally Dharamsi, Smeth B and Co.

1305-17—Payne and Co, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadmani and ors v Shankersing Nowrangsing, Sham M and H.

1318-17—Sham M and H, Shankersing Nowrangsing v Bai Rahmatbai widow & ors, Payne and Co.

1337-14—Khambatta and Co, Purshotam Krishna Vete v Panderang Yeshwant Vete and ors, Khambatta and Co.

968-17—N C Dalal, Viraji Keraji a firm v Purshotam Madan a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

867-17—Craigie B and C, Revashanker Valabhji v Mathuradas Murarji a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

In the Division Court No. 53.

**TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.**

1128-17—Dubash and Co, Kaikhusroo Bomonji Shroff v Narotam Vanmali, Sham M and H.

276-16—Patell and Eze, Hooseinbhai widow v Abdul Hoosein Ahmedally, Sabnis & G.

1095-17—Amin and Desai, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Husein and anr v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and ors, Vachha and Co.

959-17—Khambatta and Co, Kering Rupchand and Co a firm v Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and anr, Sham M and H, Edg G W and Co.

1453-15—Tralji D and Co, Arjun Khimji and Co a firm v Ramchander Doongerseydas a firm, Patell and Ez.

585-17—N C Dalal, Keverji Jivandas a firm v Kheraj Oodhavji and ors, Khandwalla and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

999-17—Jehangir G and B, Jehangir Rattonji Gilder v Burjor Framji C Mehta and ors, Unwalla P and P, Shroff and Dinsha, Khambatta and Co.

705-16—Payne and Co, Govindram Ghanshamdas a firm v Jugannath Dharmaji Patel and ors, M V Gokhale, D J Mantri, Dubash and Co, Jehangir M and S.

888-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee v Nensukh Shivnarayen a firm, Ma-

259-16—Bhai K and G, Davabhai Taridas and ors v Khimji Walji and anr, Mehta D and L.

WORLD RENOWNED

Gandiv Anti-Rheumatism Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatics and ill nerves.

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Branch: Sitaram Pidies,

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.

Tata Iron and Steel Co., extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to confirm resolutions passed at the meeting on 7th November, 1918, Navsari Buildings, 3-30 p.m.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandmas Opera Co. 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-15, 9 and 10-45 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

## 4TH (BOMBAY) GROUP GARRISON ARTILLERY (I. D. F.)

Bombay, Nov. 18.

SPECIAL ORDER.

There will be no parades until the 1st January, 1919, but members are to keep themselves acquainted with orders that may appear in the press relating to Ceremonial and other Special Parades, which will be compulsory.

## BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry., Bn., (I.D.F.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

## EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The Hon. Secretary of the East Indies Station Naval Fund acknowledges subscriptions amounting to Rs. 498,328-1-4, and also various other gifts.

## MR. WAGH'S STUDIO.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the studio of Mr. V. V. Wagh, the sculptor, on Thursday last and spent about an hour there. Mr. Wagh's productions include representations of some of the greatest Indian leaders of our times.

## RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I be permitted to request the authorities of the two big Railways in our City through the columns of your paper to consider the question of granting Xmas concessions to the numerous tourists who may now think of enjoying their holidays after four years of war. As the war is now over the "Status quo" will be restored sooner or later. The concession of allowing "double journey for single fare" as in pre-war times will induce a large number of men to go out during Xmas holidays. Though it may not pay the Railway companies to lower their rates immediately, yet for the greatest good of the greatest number they should hasten to grant this boon to their travelling public.—Yours, etc.,

B. H. DARUVALA.

15th Nov. 1918.

# BUST OF SIR LEONARD UNVEILED.

## LORD RONALDSHAY'S TRIBUTE TO HIS WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Before a large and distinguished gathering this morning, his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay unveiled the bust of Sir Leonard Rogers at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine. After paying glowing tribute to the great intellectual gifts with which Sir Leonard was endowed, his Excellency enumerated some of the achievements of Sir Leonard in the matter of not only adding to the sum total of human knowledge but reducing the sum total of human suffering. His Excellency then said the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicines owes its existence to him. Not only did he succeed in pursuading the Government of the necessity for such an institution but he had himself been instrumental in securing contributions towards its endowment from near and far, including a substantial gift from Mr. Rockfeller, and the International Health Commission of New York. He had proved himself to be not only a most skilful physician but also a most successful beggar. Thanks to his untiring efforts the total endowment fund now stood at over seven lakhs. There was one thing which required to complete the institution namely an institute of hygiene, an addition which his Excellency himself was most anxious to see made. A contribution of one lakh towards this had been promised by the Indian Research Association on condition that the Bengal Government made a similar grant. His Excellency and his colleagues were proposing to make a provision for this sum in the coming budget and he hoped that the proposal would meet with general acceptance in the Legislative Council.


## BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | Mysteries of the Court of London 17 vols. | 12 | 0 |
| (2) | Mysteries of London, 13 vols. | 8 | 0 |
| (3) | Beauty and Pleasure in 9 vols. | 6 | 0 |
| (4) | Bronze Statue in 4 vols. | 3 | 0 |
| (5) | Loves of the Harem in 4 vols. | 3 | 0 |
| (6) | Mary Stuart in 2 vols. | 1 | 4 |
| (7) | Rye House Plot in 4 vols. | 3 | 0 |
| (8) | May Middleton in 2 vols. | 1 | 8 0 |
| (9) | Pickwick Abroad in 3 vols. | 2 | 4 |
| (10) | Seamstres in 2 vols. | 1 | 0 |
| (11) | Coral Island in 4 vols. | 3 | 0 0 |
| (12) | Empress Eugene's Boudoir in 3 vols. | 2 | 4 |
| (13) | Spirits of the Lake in one Volume, complete | 1 | 10 |
| (14) | Kenneth in 4 vols. | 2 | 0 |
| (15) | Master Timothy's Book Case in 3 vols. | 1 | 12 |

CORONATION BOOK DEPOT,


# THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

## FOUNDATION DAY CELEBRATION.

The Foundation Day of the Theosophical Society was celebrated in the Shri Krishna Lodge, Bombay, on Sunday evening joinly by the Blavatsky, Dharmalaya and Shri Krisnna Lodges. There was a large gathering of members and sympathisers. Dr. V. S. Trilokeker, who presided, in his opening speech referred to the happy coincidence by which the day was declared to be the day of thanksgiving for the end of the War.

Mr. S. V. Doraswami spoke about what the Society stood for and what it was expected to do. The greed and religious bigotry of man were respectively the causes of many economic and religious wars in history. The Theosophical Society was a nucleus of Brotherhood. It was supposed by some to be merely a religious body; but there was no religion that did not deal with economic and other problems. Mr. Bipin Chander Pal placed Mme. Blavatsky, Col. Olcott and Mrs. Besant among the nation-builders. He thought that the Society would take up these problems and work to put an end to all wars, economic as well as religious.

Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata speaking in Gujerati spoke about the achievements of Mme. Blavatsky and Mrs. Besant, and of the work of the Theosophical Society in the spheres of religion, education, etc.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia referring to the day as being also a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving for the peace, said that the principles of Self-Determination, which was the hope of the President of the Society as well as of all, might be soon established; that the Theosophical Society was founded to combat materialism, to bring back to the West the doctrines of Reincarnation and Karma, to prepare for the coming of the World Teacher and of the New Race. It was the day of reckoning for the Society. Giving statistics he stated that the Society had 21 National Sections, 1,077 branches, and about 28,700 members. He then spoke about the work done by the Society in religious, social and educational spheres.

The President in his closing speech illustrated the great work done by the Theosophical Society by what it had achieved in India. He said that the Society by its religious work in its early days stemmed the tide of materialism among Indian youths. The Hindu University owed its existence to the Society; the Central Hindu College which was the nucleus of the University was established by members of the T. S. He further forecasted the pioneer work to be done by the Society for the depressed classes and warned the members against a possible shaking that it may receive.

Mr. Damodar Master gave a nice programme of songs with instrumental music by his assistants.

# JUDICIAL REFORM IN KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Judiciary in Kathiawar is not manned by qualified men as a rule. The judiciary consists of (1) Thandars enjoying second class Magistrate's powers and civil powers upto the value of Rs. 500. (2) The deputy assistant political agents enjoying first class magistrate's powers and committing magistrate's powers and civil powers upto the value Rs. 5,000 and small cause court powers upto the value of Rs. 500 (3) The political agents enjoying powers of district magistrates and district judges (4) The judicial assistant enjoying powers of a sessions judge and of civil and criminal appellate Court. "The judicial assistant is an I.C.S and so nothing is to be said as regards his court." The political agents are political officers and they have as a rule no legal training. Cases in their courts take a long time before they are decided. Again they are often on tour and so litigants find it very hard and costly to follow them. The deputy assistant political agents are generally manned from Thandars who generally rise from posts of petty clerks. Of course there is very little to be said about the LL. Bs. who have risen to the posts of deputy assistant political agents. They will make better judges if they have got experience by practice but as deputy assistant political agents are not directly recruited from the ranks of trained lawyers, the difficulty will remain. When there is progress all round, Kathiawar is very backward.

There is direct recruitment in the Zilla for the judiciary. The whole civil judiciary in the Zilla is manned by LL. Bs. and LL. Bs. with three years' practice in the Zilla Courts. There is not a single unqualified man in the civil judiciary in the Zilla. When such is the high level of civil judiciary in the Zilla, it is surprising that in Kathiawar the judiciary is very poor. The general rule is that a petty clerk from Rs. 20 rises to the post of a deputy assistant political agent. It is only in rare cases that deputy assistant political agents are directly recruited and this is only done on the sweet will of the authorities and often to oblige individuals, and not as a matter of principle.

To improve the low tine of the judiciary there ought to be. (1) One experienced subordinate judge who ought to be invested with powers of a district judge for all the four Prants and with powers of civil appellate court over the Thandars. (2) One qualified D. A. P. A. who ought to be invested with all powers of D. A. P. A.—civil—for all the four Prants. Both these judges ought to be under the subordination of the judicial assistant. As for a criminal judiciary, the Thandars' powers ought to be reduced to those of 3rd class Magistrates (2) D. A. P. As ought to enjoy powers of second class and first class magistrte. (3) One senior D. A. P. A. enjoying powers of district magistrate (4) The Judicial Assistant continuing to enjoy the powers of a sessions judge.

Appeals lie to the Government of Bombay over the decisions of the Judicial Assistant but the old crude method of appeals in writing prevail in these days when the clamour is for a fair process. The very fundamental principle of hearing is ignored and so there ought to be a hearing before the Government of Bombay. If the right of hearing is not and cannot be extended to the benighted province of Kathiawar there ought to be a member of council possessing legal knowledge who ought to decide the appeals from Kathiawar. If there cannot be a member of council possessing legal knowledge all the appeals must pass through the Legal Remembrancer to Government whose opinion ought to prevail in decision of those appeals. As a rule there ought to be a reply of the opposite party and a rejoinder of the petitioning party.—Yours, etc.

BENIGHTED PROVINCE.

Kathiawar, Nov. 12.

# WAR BONUS & THE CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The atmosphere, these days, is redolent of Victory and of Thanksgiving for the providential turn of events, that has brought about the cessation of hostilities, after the signing by Germany of the Armistice, which all expect to be synonymous with Peace. All patriotic hearts are rejoicing at the victories and gratefully appreciate the efforts of all units, who worked unceasingly, and with a single mind, on sea and land, in the air and below water, to bring the war to a successful issue. Not the least among the large Government Departments, that had to work arduously during the stressful days of the war is the Telegraph Department. It was the first, in India, to learn of and circulate the momentous news of the declaration of a state of War, and likewise the first, to spread to the remotest corners of Britain's far flung territories the welcome tidings of the cessation of hostilities. While our city, thanks to its geographical position, and other facilities it has to offer, had to bear the full racket of the War, its Central Telegraph Office similarly, and more than any other Telegraph office in India, had to bear the brunt of telegraph work, to rise to the needs of the every occasion and carry out its allotted task, with the greatest despatch. At all hours of the 24, and knowing no holiday or respite, but on the contrary working "double tides" and overtime, the staff have been working throughout, loyally and cheerfully. Indeed, their late Director-General on one of his tours, to the Office, was pleased to convey in an interview with a deputation, of the men, that was invited by him, his acknowledgment of their services, which he said, were quite as good, as those performed on Field Service, since the lion's share of the work appertained to the needs of the war, and its inevitable results. He recognised that since a large number of the men, had volunteered for and been sent to the various fronts, the office had to work, greatly short-handed with the result, that they had to work under great strain to cope with the increased traffic, which unlike any other traffic, could not be delayed. In Bombay, which was the distributing centre of War cablegrams, for the rest of India, the fluctuations of the fortunes on the battle field had had to be expeditiously telegraphed as also the innumerable state messages. Therefore the staff hail, joyfully the cessation of hostilities as a harbinger of less strenuous days in the office and more easy conditions of living outside which had increased in cost, owing to the war. Towards mitigation of the latter the Government of India has been pleased to grant a meagre war allowance of 5 per cent. to men drawing over Rs. 100 salary; and in view of the fact, that their confreres of the Eastern Telegraph Cable Coy., a London owned concern, have been getting for some years now, a war allowance of 50 per cent. on their salaries, and another 25 per cent. on their overtime earnings, such a grant looks doubly meagre, while it hardly tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. The Department has lately increased the rates of telegrams, and the public has been thereby made to pay more for their telegraphic service, and the Department has been able to show a profit of over 119 lakhs, which means a large percentage on the capital. Under the above circumstances, would it be, financially speaking, impossible to grant the staff of the office, a special war bonus of 3 months' pay, such as some of the private firms, have already done, as a token of appreciation of their share in contributing to the profits, by working ungrudgingly during the last 4 years and 100 days of War? It would be an act of gracious generosity, if the Director-General were to move the Government of India, for sanction of the above bonus to the staff of the hardest worked telegraph office in India, and the staff would treasure his memory, for the rest of their lives, as of a chief, who knew his men and appreciated their work and loyalty.

Thanking you in anticipation of publishing the above in your esteemed journal.—Yours, etc.,

"TARWALLAH."

# TIME AND TRAIN INDICATORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If the following is inserted in your publication it will oblige me much and give the public an idea how the great undertakings for humanity are managed:—

After the consumption of a large quantity of paper and ink the benefactors of G.I.P. Ry. have provided time and train indicators at all local stations some of which are still sleeping in the Station Master's Rooms. And those that have come on active service are so well maintained that passengers who would have safely and earlier reached their homes without them have been led astray because of them. On the 13th instant at Dadar Station the indicator, after pointing out the arrival of the Kalyan Passenger at 6-54 p.m. was run on to indicate the arrival of next Kalyan Passenger at 7-42 omitting to indicate the Thana Passenger that was then due and for which several human forms were anxiously waiting before the indicator to be shewn. When I went up to the Ticket Collector to whom the duty of making these alterations is given to question him on this misrepresentation he commenced using vulgar language which I do not desire to present before the public —Yours, etc.

Nov. 14. R. L.

# BOMBAY'S DEATH-ROLL.

## 94 DEATHS ON SUNDAY.

### TOTAL MORTALITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday .. | 94 |
| For preceding 24 hours .. .. .. | 106 |
| For corresponding period last year .. | 93 |

The total mortality in Bombay on Sunday was less than on Saturday, the number of deaths during the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday being 12 less than in the preceding twenty-four hours. The total mortality on Sunday in the different wards of the city was as follows: Fort Ward 6, Mandvi Ward 15, Bhuleshwar Ward 12, Girgaon Ward 4, Byculla Ward 25, Parel Ward 7, Mahim Ward 8 and hospitals 17. There was no attack or death from plague, smallpox or cholera.

# BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

## EPIDEMIC RELIEF FUND.

The Epidemic Relief Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League, acknowledge the receipt of the following further subscriptions for Epidemic Relief Work:—

Messrs. Tata Sons & Co. Rs. 500; Messrs. Hajibhai Lalji & Co, Rs. 500; Seth Mathuradas Bhavanji, Rs. 151; from the Zoroastrian Merchants of the Bazargate Street, through Messrs. Maneckji Pallonji & Co, Rs. 150; Seth Dalchharam Nanchand, Rs. 125; Seth Ramchand Hargovanbhai, Rs. 121; Seth Ibrahim Dacod Kazi, Rs. 125; Seth Ajit Haji Taiyab & Co, Rs. 101; Messrs. Harsibhai Jethabhai & Co. Rs. 101; Messrs. Vadilal Purushottam & Co, Rs. 101; Messrs. Lalji Punshi & Co, Rs. 101; Messrs. Keshavji Meghji & Co, Rs. 101; Messrs. Velji Shivji & Co, Rs. 101; Messrs. Champasi Bhau & Co, Rs. 101; Messrs. Mulji Pradhan & Co, Rs. 101; Seth Maganlal Dipchand, Rs. 101; Seth Tokarsi Mulji, Rs. 101; Messrs. Ravji Tejsi & Co, Rs. 100; Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, Rs. 100; Hon. Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai, Rs. 100; Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed, Rs. 100; Mr. Mansing Pragji Thakkar, Rs. 100; The Trustees, The Dadi Maneckji Limji Fund, through Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Rs. 100; Mr. Cawasji Jehangirji, Rs. 100; Messrs. Ravji Raghavji & Co, Rs. 51-4; Messrs. Dhanji Khimji & Co, Rs. 51-4; Seth Hirji Keshavji, Rs. 51-4; Messrs. Govanji Bharmal & Co. Rs. 51; Messrs. Gangji Nensi & Co, Rs. 51; Seth Popatlal Manekial, Rs. 51; Mr. Matubhai Kasondas, Rs. 50; Mr. Dulabhdas Rattonji Boatbuilder, Rs. 50; Mr. Premchand Devchand, Rs. 35; Mr. Keshavdas Narsidas, Rs. 25; Mr. Jamnadas Talaksi Choksi, Rs. 25; Mr. Nathubhai Meghji, Rs. 25; Messrs. Gagalbhai Raichand & Co, Rs. 25; Mr. Nusserwanji J. Kohiar Rs. 25; Mr. Jivanlal M. Gunderia, Rs. 25; Mr. S. H., Rs. 25; Mr. M. A. Someji, Rs. 25; The Anglo-Indian Trading Co. through Mr. J. B. Amin, Rs. 25; Mr. Ardeshir R. Darvala, Rs. 25; Mr. Ismailji Ebrahim, Rs. 25; Mr. S. S. Miranda, Rs. 25; Mr. Laxman Vallabh, Rs. 21; Chocksi Jamnadas Tullochand, Rs. 20; Mr. M. S. Cooper, Rs. 15; subscriptions below Rs. 15, Rs. 280-12; total Rs. 4,460.8; previously acknowledged Rs. 12,574; Grand total Rs. 17,034-8-0.

Further donations received will be acknowledged in due course.

# INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

## GUJ RAT SABHA'S RELIEF WORK.

The honorary secretaries of the Gujerat Sabha have prepared a report on the relief work undertaken by the Sabha in Ahmedabad and surrounding villages. The report states:—

The Managing Committee of the Sabha resolved on 4th October, 1918, to organise relief measures in connection with the Influenza epidemic which was already working havoc among the poor and the ignorant and was daily growing in virulence. The Managing Committee appointed a sub-committee which set to its work immediately and decided to start work in two branches, viz., (1) opening of a Central Hospital for indoor patients and (2) opening dispensaries in various parts of the city for free distribution of medicine and other necessary relief, such as food, milk and clothing wherever necessary.

The Central Hospital began admitting patients on 13th October. The Committee ad no difficulty in securing a spacious, airy and centrally situated building for the hospital on account of the generous offer of Seth Jamnabhai Bhagubhai to place his spacious building known as "Seth Bhagubhai's Vanda" at the disposal of the Committee. It was, however, very difficult to procure the necessary staff for the hospital and the Committee is specially thankful to Colonel Spooner of the Salvation Army for lending the services of matrons and nurses from among the Salvation Army, nurses and to Col. Bennet for lending the services Dr. Tankarivala and the medical students orking as volunteers. The hospital is under the supervision of three qualified Doctors. Accommodation for 125 beds was ade at the hospital on account of the increasing virulence of Influenza but thanks to the check on its growth some time after the adoption of the relief measures, there was no pressure on the accommodation as was first anticipated. Up to the 12th November, the total number of persons admitted to the hospital was 208, of whom 123 were discharged cure and 50 died. Out of the fifty deaths, 19 persons died within 24 hours of their admission into the hospital and a few more little after 24 hours, some of them dying within two hours of the admission.

The dispensaries in the city of Ahmedabad started work from 10th October and by about the 17th October. 24 dispensaries were working in full swing. The following figures of persons who were given medicines daily during the first week through the dispensaries will show how badly they were required:—

| Date. | Number of patients given relief. |
|---|---|
| 10th October | 84 |
| 11th October | 89 |
| 12th October | 289 |
| 13th October | 379 |
| 14th October | 613 |
| 15th October | 895 |
| 16th October | 1,571 |
| 17th October | 2,248 |

This number increased further to about 3,000 persons per day. Stock mixtures prescribed by a committee of medical men were used. A medical student volunteer from the local B. J. Medical School was attached to each dispensary along with a number of volunteers. The Chairman of the Schools Committee of the Ahmedabad Municipality put the services of municipal school teachers at the Committee's disposal who were also assigned duties as volunteers attached to dispensaries.

### RELIEF WORK IN VILLAGES.

As the Committee's relief work was going on in the city of Ahmedabad and its suburbs also on the above lines, letters and appeals for help from number of villages were daily ouring in. The Committee decided to extend the relief operations to the villages of Gujarat so far as it could reach them. Herein the Committee was fortunate to secure the co-operation of two organizations viz., the District Local Board and the Salvation Army through the kindness of their respective heads Sirdar Khan Bahadur Rustonji J. Vakil and Colonel Spooner. The Committee placed a sum of Rs. 2,000 at the disposal of the Salvation Army to start relief work immediately in all their contres. They are ten in number and through them the Committee has been able to reach about 600 villages in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts. It would not have been possible for the Committee to carry on the relief operations in the villages on so systematic and organised basis as is being done at present without the hearty co-operation of the President of the District Local Board. Besides the above, the Committee has been also directly carrying on relief operations in about 60 villages through local agency. The Committee has been able to give expert medical help to suburbs of Ahmedabad and villages round about Ahmedabad by taking round its Doctors, in a motor-car kindly lent to the Committee for use by Lady Chinubhai. Mr. Pestonshaw N. Vakil also took with him in his motor-car the Committee's Doctors for visits to such villages.

### APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Last but not the least, the Committee is very much thankful to the public generally for the splendid response to its appeal for funds without which the Committee would not have been able to carry on relief operations on such a large scale. The total amount of fund realised upto 14th ovember is Rs. 33,635-7-3. The Committee is grateful to Lady Chinubhai, Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, the Ahmedabad Municipality, the Ahmedabad Advance Mills (Tata Sons & Co.), the Panch Kuva, the Maskaty Market, the Share Bazar and the Yarn Merchants' Mahajans for their generous donations

The Committee regrets to record the sad and untimely demise of Mr. Shivabhai M. Patel, who was one of the joint Honorary ecretaries of the Gujarat Sabha and also one of the organisers of the Influenza Relief operations.

# INFLUENZA AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERBAD, Nov. 18.

Influenza has not disappeared yet, though mortality has fallen down considerably. Among recent victims to this dreadful disease were Mr. F. Dias Santos, a well-known lawyer and Mr. H. C. Cooney, an educationalist of note in Hyderabad. The authorities are still continuing their relief and preventive measures vigorously.

# MR. GOMPERS HECKLED.

## VIGOROUS RETORTS.

Mr. S. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, addressed a special meeting of delegates of the London Trades Council at Chandos Hall on September 22. Interrupted by an individual at the outset he said he must decline to talk if unwarranted interruptions were permitted. (Cheers.) In response to another interruption, he retorted, "It is said that last year we sent a delegation to Russia. It is more than likely that we may do the same thing again at an early date." Continuing, he remarked that he had come to give some idea of the Trade Unionism of America. This he proceeded to do until further interruptions caused him to remark, "I am not asking for sympathy—(A Voice: "There is no money in sympathy")—and the man who infers, directly or indirectly, or insinuates that I am out to obtain money says that which is black as hell and a lie." (Cheers.) Trade Unionists in his country had agreed that during the war there ought not to be any strikes or lock-outs, and that women should receive men's pay for doing similar work. Replying to an interruptor, who called out, "What about the independence of Ireland?" Mr. Gompers retorted that he had never yet heard a member of the Irish Nationalist Party suggest that Ireland wanted independence, considering her helpless condition on the seas. Asked what he thought about Sir Edward Carson, he replied that it was doubtful whether some people read anything except through German eyes. (Laughter.) As to this being a capitalist war, he inquired: Were the murdered cooks, waiters, and seamen of the Lusitania capitalists? (Hear, hear.) This was a war against war. If ever there was a war vital to the mass of the people, and in which all democratic interests were involved, this was the war. (Cheers.) American Labour men had no animus against the Labour men of Germany, but if they stood up to fight the American democracies, comprising men of every race and language under the sun, must fight, and would do so. (Cheers.)

### PACIFIST INSULTS.

Strong attacks on the American Labour delegates to England were made by Mrs. Snowden and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., at a conference of the Scottish Labour Party in Glasgow. Mrs. Snowden said the Inter-Allied Labour Conference in London did some good, but was largely wasted time. American Labour came in for the first time, and they discussed matters that were settled a year ago; but they achieved one point: they taught the American Labour representatives that they did not own the earth, and they had shown Mr. Gompers that there were two points of view, his and somebody else's. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said the Conference was a strange mixture of good, neutrality, and evil. Some of the speeches amused, others saddened, and others edified. Mrs. Snowden's reference to America touched the spot, and their American friends might understand that "we know our business as much as they tell us they know their own."

# Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and suite arrived at Delhi, on Sunday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attended a Committee Meeting of the Women's Branch War and Relief Fund yesterday morning to discuss how best gradually to close down the Branch. His Excellency Lord Willingdon was the guest of the President and Members of the Orient Club at dinner yesterday. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon dined at the Byculla Club yesterday.

Sir John Hewett, Sir Harry Verney and Mr. A. B. Buckley have arrived at Government House.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner is leaving at once for England as representative of the princes and chiefs of India while his Majesty's Government are engaged in peace negotiations.

Her Highness the Maharani of Kolhapur has made a perpetual grant of Rs. 12,000 per annum to the Arya Samaj of Kolhapur to maintain a school for orphans and children of the poor in the State.

The Hon. Sir Hamilton Grant is proceeding at once to England to assist the Secretary of State in the Political Department of the India Office in connection with the peace negotiations.

The Hon. the Resident and Lady Fraser will hold a reception at the Hyderabad residency very shortly in honour of the Victory.

Mr. Denys Bray, I.C.S., acts as Secretary and Major Neale Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department Government of India officiates.

# THE WILLINGDON MEMORIAL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is perhaps for the first time in the history of this province that the public have raised their voice in protest against the mischief contemplated by a set of *Jehookoomwallas*, in connection with the departure of a provincial satrap. It is an unmistakable sign of the times that people are no longer in a mood to be inveigled into offering lip-homage to an incoming or outgoing Governor, for no other reason then that he is to be or was at the helm of affairs of a province. Those blessed days are gone for ever, when not only the official head of a province, but any nondescript *burra-sahib* for the matter of that, could count upon adulation and lip-homage, however empty and false, on the part of those over whom they happened to be set in authority. To-day we can look back upon that time with a complacent smile and thank the gods that that time is a thing of the past. As men, self-respecting men of a nation, which is putting forth all her best efforts to secure a place in the sun-shine of liberty and freedom, it is our bounden duty to protest against the game of vain adulation sought to be played by some of our own countrymen actuated thereto either by life-long habit or by motives that will not bear scrutiny. For once the better mind of the public has asserted itself, and even if the "admirers" of the departing Governor succeed in getting up a show in the shape of a meeting, it should certainly not have the character of a representative meeting thrust upon it.

Whatever may be thought of those accustomed to bask in the glow of official smiles, I cannot but be sorry for the plight of H. E. Lord Willingdon. I for one would not care to find myself in that unenviable position. I grieve for his sad plight, because those who have sought to reduce him to it, do not seem to have taken stock of the popular view of H. E.'s administrative achievements. I grieve for him because I feel convinced that the whole gang of worshippers of the rising and setting suns of Indian officialdom have let his Excellency down. To see the tables now turned upon themselves, however pleasing the spectacle may be to others, is indeed a trial for them, who had looked forward to success in their solicitous undertaking, relying perhaps on official support and sympathy. Perhaps they presumed too much upon the latter prop of strength and inspiration, or perhaps their calculations miscarried. But of one thing we may be certain, that if our friends of the butter-and-bargain cult really desire to do a lasting good service to the departing Governor, they would without further ado give up the game of philandering to one who, as we know it, is far above being taken in by it.—Yours, etc,

V. B.

# LUCKNOW AUTUMN MEETING.

## FIRST DAY.

### HORSES LIFT IN.

(To be run to-day.)

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 18.

Hurdles—Distance 1½ miles over 6 flights. Nil 11-13, Turbulent 10-13, Dead Wood Dick 9-9.

The Arab Plate—Distance 5 furlongs. Bayonet 9-7, Lightening 8-6, Crusader 9-1, Tugalie 7-12, Subeh Pasha 8-9, Promise Me 6-13, Pritan 6-7,.

The Pony Heap—Distance 7 furlongs. Avanti 9-12, Hard Up 7-12, Lady Lyric 9-11, Lady Mulwood 7-8, Myra 6-13.

Top weigth not having accepted, weights have been raised illis.

The Trial Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs. Pomade 9-9, Lesulliel 9-3, Lebanon 9-7, Merry Mabel 9-3, Hookkoo 8-3, Lavenier 9-5, Diana 8-3, Sidelight 7-12.

The Stand Plate.—Distance 1 mile. British 9-8, Pharah 6-12, Garland 9-2, Selim 6-10, Hurman 6-9.

The Produce Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs. Red Duke 10-7, Esme 7-10, Wee Lad 10-4, Hard Up 7-2, Sikander 8-7, Hardcash 9-1, Bidvirgin 6-12, Black Prince 6-5.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Tuesday, 19th November, 1918.*

## LORD WILLINGDON'S APATHY.

We drew attention yesterday to the drastic but bold and wise step taken by the Government of Mysore in commandeering the stocks of foodstuffs throughout the State to meet the needs of a distressing situation. That such a timely step should have been taken is merely a fresh indication of the vigilant solicitude which the Government of Mysore evince for the people, whose interests are committed to their care and many of whom, as Sir M. Visweswaraya said, are now subsisting on one meal a day. The sufferings of the bulk of the population throughout many parts of the country—and especially in this Presidency—are not less widespread and acute and the need for adequate and prompt action to mitigate them is not, therefore, less imperative. In fact, the situation in this Presidency—particularly in the Northern Division—is as grave as it can be and the consequent suffering and misery of the people are aggravated by the fact that the agony of famine is superimposed on the affliction caused by the prevalence of a most virulent epidemic and continued high prices. Recalling the famines of 1877, 1897 and 1900, the Hon. Mr. Patel in his presidential address at the Gujarat Political Conference, said:

The affliction of Gujerat has already become unendurable. There is no fodder for cattle and the farmers are prepared to give away their cattle free of any cost. The chief support of our country is agriculture and cattle are the chief support of agriculture. Hundreds of cattle will be slaughtered this year and the destruction of this priceless wealth of ours will result in great misery for us in fuure. There is as much necessity of keeping alive cattle as there is of keeping alive men.

What is unfortunately true of Gujarat is also not less true of most other parts of the Presidency throughout which the last showers we had fell so long ago as in the early part of September when the Monsoon practically closed. Comparing the amounts of rainfall in these affected parts during this year and those during normal years, and particularly having regard to the almost total destruction of food and fodder crops, famine conditions have thus actually established themselves in these parts ever since the middle of September.

We are now in the third week of November and the gravity of the situation has been accentuated. Yet the Government are, to all intents and purposes, unmoved and have hitherto delayed the declaration of a famine, as expressly required in the Famine Relief Code, not to speak of their failure to concert prompt and adequate measures to deal with the situation. The perfunctory and unsatisfactory answers to questions asked in the Legislative Council in the first week of the month were a fresh revelation of the constitutional inability of the bureaucratic machine to be human in these matters and afforded a measure of the apathetic,—and more, the callous—attitude they have maintained. Many days have passed since even those casual answers were given. Still there is no sign of Government taking the action the gravity of the situation demands. Famine has not been declared officially—though human beings and cattle are feeling its pinch. Naturally, or rather in obedience to the inhuman demands of red-tapism, no announcement of a liberal policy of wholesale suspensions and remissions of land revenue with a view to give heart to the down-hearted and despairing agriculturist has been made—with the result that to the already overwhelming distress of the latter is added the cruel and intolerable strain as to whether he will be asked by an unfeeling Government to pay the next instalment of revenue, which will be very shortly due, and how he is to pay it. It is needless to say that also nothing has been done by Government in the direction of human relief either in the shape of test works or gratuitous assistance to the weak and helpless. Equally sad is the neglect of the cattle,—the mainstay of the Indian agriculturist. We have yet to learn that Government are taking the necessary steps to import sufficient stocks of grass in the worst affected taluka centres and sell it for the maintenance of cattle in order to avert the worst consequences of the fodder famine.

We have referred to the callous attitude revealed in the answers to questions asked in the Council. It is not easy to find words to characterise that attitude, though it is not difficult to trace the cause of the total failure to realise a very grave responsibility. The soul-lessness of the wooden and antidiluvian Government with which this country is afflicted can only be mitigated by the personality of its head. It is only when the directing head possesses these attributes of *practical* sympathy and inspiration that the bureaucracy can be expected to awake to the tragic gravity of impending disasters. But what is Lord Willingdon doing? While the officials concerned are apathetic to the insistent demands of the situation, he is characteristically apathetic to their apathy and incompetence. In the meanwhile the disaster of famine has fallen upon the Presidency. What is our sympathetic Governor, who has identified himself with the interests of the masses, doing? He is going to play in a cricket match in aid of the famine! The Government of which he is the head, have hitherto failed to declare a famine. Where is the famine Lord Willingdon is willing to aid by a cricket match but which his Government are unwilling to face by a long-delayed declaration and timely institution of proper official relief measures? It is, as we have already said, difficult to characterise such an attitude of irresponsible trifling with the lives of the people.

## THE COMING ELECTION.

Britain is now definitely on the eve of an election unexampled in its history. On behalf of the Coalition, Mr. Lloyd George has already opened the campaign. In ordinary times the Prime Minister is a political personage, the representative of a party or a combination of parties. In war-time and in times of great emergencies like the present when, as General Smuts said last week, "the whole world is again plastic and susceptible to a new creative impression and of being remade to better ends on the lines of universal freedom and justice, thus permanently establishing goodwill among classes and nations," he is the representative of all. It is a function as difficult as it is high, demanding in the man who aspires to fulfil it worthily loftiness of purpose, breadth of vision and, above all, personal disinterestedness, so that he may be enabled to seize and embody in word and act the strength and nobleness of the nation. Perhaps there has never been a man who completely fulfilled so great a part and certainly among living statesmen it is given to none, with the possible exception of Eresident Wilson, to do so. But this may be said of Mr. Lloyd George's electioneering speech: that in conception it was true to it and that he sought, in a large measure, to present a conception of national unity and endeavour in the testing tasks of reconstruction.

The war, said the Premier truly, "had glaringly revealed the faulty organisation of our national life and the wasteful use of our national resources in men and material." But this is true not of Britain alone, but of all countries and in the latter as in the former "we could not return to old conditions." Like every trial of the human spirit, the war has liberated as well as destroyed and there must be few, indeed, who have not felt themselves braced, in their own measure, and ennobled by the trial and the sacrifice. Mr. Lloyd George's grasp of the general problems of reconstruction is firm. Obviously, the question of racial health is pre-eminently urgent. The excessive percentage of physical unfitness in Great Britain, disclosed in the recruiting statistics, indicates a problem that must be dealt with promptly. This excessively high percentage, he said, was not due to poverty, "but to mismanagement, underfeeding, bad housing, overwork and drink to which many people were driven by squalor." This does not mean that poverty is not the root of most evils of national life, but that the task of satesmanship is not done merely by its abolition. In all countries there is the prime need for the addition of a much larger measure of that new thing, equality—especially in the direction of the means of subsistence and individual self-development—to that old thing, liberty. But beyond this there is also the need for making the life of every individual child, woman and man happier, freer and larger. As steps to this end, Mr. Lloyd George rightly emphasised that the housing question would have to be a national task, that wages forced up by the war must not be permitted to drop below a point affecting the worker's efficiency, that the nation's industry must be properly organised and that, finally, agriculture must come into its own.

With the main planks of this programme, there will obviously be general national agreement. But principle remains and the nature of things remains, and the lessons of experience and the teaching of history remain, and no policy, which does not rest on a correct appreciation of all these, can be said to be sound. Mr. Lloyd George has obtained the support of the Unionist party and, on behalf of the latter, Mr. Bonar Law has declared that the new great world's programme demands new treatment in a new spirit. But it is noteworthy that both the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law in their speeches avoid special points of difference between the Unionist and Liberal parties. This is not quite so satisfactory as it looks. For where is the guarantee that the apparent harmony is based on agreement on principles and not on interests and, further, that the new course is determined by a fresh or profound wisdom and not by the strongest political pull? This is a danger which has to be taken into account. It is seen in Mr. Lloyd George's inadequate and hesitating remedy for the Irish trouble and, especially, as might have been expected, in his acceptance of the policy of Imperial preference, which implies that the organised and insistent few are to have untrammelled opportunity of operating skilfully on the short-sightedness or ignorance of the disorganised many, and of seeking, on the plea of national interests, to secure or enrich themselves. The danger is enhanced when the fact is faced that the great changes, which Britain, in common with all other countries, needs, will inevitably raise against them old prejudices and powerful vested interests. These cannot be overcome, but rather will be encouraged by a combination of the entire Unionist party with a section of the Liberals, if that combination is based, as it seems to be based, to a large extent, on a compromise of principles. Mr. Lloyd George's acceptance of the Unionist tariff policy means that he must break up with organised Liberalism, and what to him must mean more, with organised Labour. And it is obvious that the fiscal issue will inevitably become the test question of the next election and will have the effect, to a considerable extent, of forcing into the background those new issues on which the hope of an adequate reconstruction depends.

## THE MADURA SHOOTING SCANDAL.

Anyone who knows something of Lord Pentland's Government could have safely predicted that they would not have much to say against Mr. Paddison's conclusions. They have accepted in the main the theory and version of Mr. Paddison. Earlier in the day the Police had been stoned and abused; therefore, according to Mr. Paddison, the use of the bayonet could not be said to have enraged the mob. There was no time or opportunity to unfix the bayonets already fixed on account of the unruly behaviour of the mob. Those who alleged that they heard the Reserve Inspector give the order to fire must have mistaken the command "fire" and "mob-firing". The shot was an accident whereupon all other men thinking that the order to fire had been given, fired. With nobody else then the Madras Government could this story pass muster. There is absolutely no attempt to explain rationally why the bayonet was used. Admitting that the mob was in an excited state, was the use of the bayonet likely to soothe it? Mr. Paddison's explanation that there was no time to unfix bayonets is merely ridiculous. The Madras Government do not seem to accept Mr. Paddison's theory of accident. They say that "upto the moment of firing the measures taken by the Police were necessary and correct." But as they decline to institute criminal proceedings against Police officers or men, practically the difference of opinion, if any, comes to nothing. How are Government going to meet the needs of the case by "impartial action"? Do they propose to take any departmental measures against the Police officials concerned? There is every reason to think that the whole affair was abominably mismanaged and that the mob was needlessly irritated by the use of the bayonet and that no precautions seem to have been taken as regards firing on the mob. Tragic incidents of this sort cannot be explained away in this fashion and Government should meet the situation courageously by holding an impartial inquiry uninfluenced by any notions of prestige and by meting out justice to all concerned. By the very measures taken to prevent and stop disorder sometimes the situation is needlessly aggravated. And nothing is more condemnable than this practice of leaving the public mind unsatisfied that justice has been done.

## Notes of the Day.

**An Aimless Pamphlet.**

If it is true that Prince Max has published a pamphlet about the situation preceding Germany's peace offer, we are unable to divine the precise object of this enterprising pamphleteer. The burden of the story is very simple. It is that when Prince Max arrived at Berlin, presumably as Chancellor-designate, he opposed the proposal of an armistice which had already been prepared. It is said that the armistice proposals which Prince Max opposed were framed on the report that the situation at the front insistently demanded it. A week later, according to Prince Max in his pamphlet, the military authorities discovered that they were mistaken in their first estimate. The story ends there, but we are probably to infer that except for a miscalculation Prince Max would have been able to stick to his "no-surrender" programme. The whole thing reads like aimless twaddle, the wonder being that Prince Max should have found leisure to indite a little pamphlet in the present tumults of Germany. The only result of Germany's obduracy would have been a clean rout on the battle-field, and no privilege of retaining for her own sons "the Watch on the Rhine."

**Ballot and Bloodshed.**

The Conference of the Labour party in London decided by an overwhelming majority of 2,117,000 against 80,000, that the Labour members of the Coalition Government should withdraw in view of the general election. Mr. George Barnes has, however, chosen to remain in the Government and support Mr. Lloyd George's bid for power. The other Labour members of the Government have also, apparently, resolved to remain in the Government. Mr. Simlie in the Albert Hall demonstration said that it was easier to win by ballot than by bloodshed. It is an idea familiar enough to the British voter, but if there has been need for the caution, the inference is clear that Labour would like to stand on a free and independent platform at the present crisis, and not see its representatives in the Government cling to office without the mandate of their supporters. So far as restraining the aggressiveness of capitalism and vaulting ambitions of "Imperialism" goes, Labour has exhibited a clear and definite programme which, in Mr. Lloyd George's hands, should, as a result of his combination of views, be a precarious trust. Everything points to an arduous and vigilant future for the true leaders of Labour.

**Peace and Mr. Carter.**

The termination of the war is a matter of universal rejoicings, but it took the wind out of the sails of the Hon. Mr. Frank Carter who had threatened to lecture the Bengal Legislative Council on the unseemliness of considering the question of reforms during war-time. On Thursday last he was called upon to move the resolution, that "while accepting the ideal of eventual self-government for India, the present time is not opportune for making changes in the administration of the country." He said that his resolution was framed before the completion of the war, but the precipitate collapse of Germany necessitated its withdrawal. Mr. Carter nevertheless proceeded to maintain that the consideration of reforms was still inopportune. With infinite, if somewhat infantile resourcefulness, he argued that, while the consideration of reforms was formerly inopportune for the reason that the war was going on, it became now inopportune for the reason that the war had ended. Mr. Carter wants to overawe Indians into a state of panicky sillness, "as the Government of Great Britain will now be occupied with peace terms." If the question of peace were already concluded, we could have expected Mr. Carter and his friends to say that while vast problems of "reconstruction" and "economic rehabilitation" were engaging the attention of Great Britain, proposals of Indian Reform should wait. Well, Mr. Carter must understand that India will no longer tolerate specious tricks allowing those in authority eternally to brood over the question of reforms and doing nothing.

**A Discredited Argument.**

Mr. Carter produced another argument which is not conditioned by consideration of time or opportuneness. He considered the scheme inopportune because it was not "produced in response to any general demand by the people of India." It is futile to point out to people of Mr. Carter's mentality the symptons of general discontent among the people and the insistent demand for Reforms heard in the country. When a people claim their inalienable rights of citizenship, the problem is not whether they all demand it or not, but whether the grant of their own rights is not something to be anticipated as a matter of justice and wisdom. But it is all an old trick. When Woman Suffrage was demanded in England, one of the ponderous arguments against the agitation was that "the women of England did not demand it." For aught we know, they may still be raucously repeating the contention! Why, when the slaves of America were to be liberated some of the owners said that the slaves themselves never desired their libetry. But justice could not leave the issue as a point of asseveration and contradiction. It will be better for the mind—and soul—of people of Mr. Carter's type to avoid discredited and prehistoric syllogisms when talking about India.

**Justice and Leisureliness.**

War-allowance for poorly-paid public servants is in some cases still a subject "under consideration." Though the war is over, we believe some of the files on the subject of war-allowance are circulating in leisurely fashion and with increasing bulk, among the officials concerned. Part of efficiency is quickness of despatch, but the story of war-allowances is, in the case of the worst paid classes, not likely to be quoted by the bureaucracy in their own favour. Among the various petitions for increased remuneration that have come to our notice, the demand of the members of the Bombay Central Telegraph Office, is one worthy of special consideration. The staff, depleted as it was, had to cope with a large mass of work during the last four years, while the concessions granted to them have been comparatively paltry. The keenness of high prices has been most felt in Bombay, but the Department has worked with unprecedented profit. Now that the staff has petitioned for a special bonus, we hope that the Director-General will recommend the necessary relaxation of rules, and secure the sanction of the Government for paying some award to the members of the Central Office, if only as a matter of belated justice.

## MEXICAN MONETARY SYSTEM.

### PLACED ON GOLD BASIS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 18.

A telegram from Mexico City says owing to heavy exportation of silver coin a decree has been issued placing the Mexican monetary system on a gold basis and ordering silver pieces to be coined with less silver.

# EVACUATION OF MOSUL.

## ORDERED BY TURKEY.

### SURRENDER OF ENEMY GARRISONS IN MESOPOT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 18.

The Turkish Government has instructed the commander of the forces at Mosul to comply with General Marshall's conditions for the evacuation of the city and the disarmament of the garrison. Surrender of remaining enemy garrisons in Mesopotamia is expected to be carried out without friction.

### SILUATION AT BAKU.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF TURKISH TROOPS ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 18.

Replying to Dr. Newman in the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that Baku was quiet and business conditions normal. The Turkish commander had ordered the withdrawal of all Turkish troops in accordance with the armistice.

In Trans-Caspia we controlled the railway east of Krasnovodsk. The Bolshevists had withdrawn east of Merv and the situation was favourable.

Mr. Hope stated that a committee consisting of naval and military officers and civilians resident in Turkey would deal with the British war prisoners in Turkey. The military authorities in Egypt had been instructed to see that there was no lack of food for clothing. The great bulk of prisoners had been assembled at Smyrna. A large number had returned into Mesopotamia and Syria.

### OFFICER WAR PRISONERS ARRIVE AT ALEXANDRIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 18.

The War Office announces the names of a [illegible] war prisoners who have arrived at Alexandria from Turkey. They include the following officers of the Indian Army:—

Lieut.-Colonels E. F. Baines and A. W. Taylor, Majors S. C. Haughton, W. M. Pearson and E. Milford, Captains E. A. Floyer, B. S. Atkins, C. Newcomb, M. L. Puri, L. A. Anderson, C. W. Wallace, F. H. Armstrong, R. Brierly and G. E. White, Lieutenants R. P. Leigh-Bennett, O. G. Kiernander, A. Lang, C. H. McDermott, F. C. Sly.

### VON TIRPITZ FLEES TO SWITZERLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 18.

COPENHAGEN.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that von Tirpitz has fled to Switzerland.

### EMPEROR KARL.

#### ABDICATES FROM THRONE OF HUNGARY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 18.

COPENHAGEN.—Emperor Karl has abdicated from the Throne of Hungary.

### BRITISH SHIPPING CEDED TO FRANCE.

#### TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 18.

It is semi-officially announced that Britain has agreed to cede to France half a million tons of British shipping, one-third at the conclusion of hostilities, one-third during the year after the war, and the remainder during the succeeding year.

### DEATH OF DR. HOERNLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 18.

The death is announced of Doctor A. F. Hoernle.

Dr. August Fredric Hoernle was born in Agraon 19th October 1841. He was educated at the universities of Basel, Tubingen and London. He served in various educational institutions in this country. He was specially interested in archaelogy, epigraphy, Palaeography, etc. He was decorated for linguistic, numismatic and archaeological research. He was author of several important works.

# MITIGATION OF TERMS OF ARMISTICE.

## APPEAL BY GERMAN WOMEN.

### SOCIALIST PROTEST AGAINST BLOCKADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 18.

An appeal by German women for the mitigation of the terms of the armistice has been published all over the world. The German socialists have made a similar appeal to the Pope. The German socialists have also replied to the Swedish socialist, M. Branting, protesting against the blockade and the consequent hunger war and requesting the retransmission of the protest to the workers of all countries.

M. Branting is retransmitting the protest. Mr. Arthur Henderson supports it. It is pointed out in London that the German version of the armistice terms published in Germany and retransmitted to the Scandinavia, omitted the Allies' promise to provision Germany.

### CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES TO KING.

#### FROM ALL PARTS OF EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Nov. 18.

The Press Bureau has published congratulatory messages to the King on the termination of hostilities from all parts of the Empire including Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

### GERMAN FORCES IN EAST AFRICA.

#### SURRENDER ON ARMISTICE TERMS'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 18.

An East Africa communiqué says in compliance with the terms of the armistice the German force under von Lettow-Vorbeck surrendered on the morning of the 14th on the Chambezi river southward of Kasama.

### GENERAL MACKENSEN'S TROOPS DISARMED.

#### BY HUNGARY AT DEBRECZIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 18.

COPENHAGEN.—General Mackensen has arrived at Debreczin in Hungary with 2,000 soldiers in motor cars. The Hungarian authorities disarmed the German troops who are proceeding home.

The ex-Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin with his wife and family has arrived in Copenhagen. The ex-Grand Duke is a brother of the Queen of Denmark.

### ALLIED ARMIES ADVANCING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Nov. 18.

A British communiqué states: The Second and Fourth Armies under General Plumer and General Rawlinson to-day advanced in accordance with the terms of the armistice in conjunction with the armies of the Allies. Our advanced troops have reached the approximate line Cerfontaine-Pry-Biesmes-Pieton-La Louviere-Soignies-Emghien southward of Ninove.

### TRIUMPHANT MARCH TO CONTINUE.

#### FRENCH PREPARING TO ENTER ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 17.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Nov. 18.

The Havas Agency states: This (Sunday) morning begins the actual forward move of the troops which are to occupy the territories evacuated by the Germans. The armies of the Entente with full equipment will advance beyond the French frontier taking gradual possession of the whole country extending along the left bank of the Rhine.

The triumphant march now commencing will continue till the Allies are definitely settled on the Rhine and have organised the bridgeheads of thirty kilometres radius beyond the river.

The honor of entering Alsace-Lorraine is left to the French who to-morrow will enter Metz and occupy Colmar and Mulhouse.

The handing over of the German war material, 5,000 guns and 2,500 machine-guns will take place gradually.

### DEATH OF CAPTAIN CROW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
JHANSI, Nov. 17.

Captain H. P. Crow, R. A. M. C. (Special Reserve), attached to the Station Hospital, Jhansi, died on Saturday evening of pneumonia following influenza contracted while on duty. He was buried with military honours on Sunday morning at the Jhansi cemetery.

# WHAT LED TO ARMISTICE.

## STORY OF AN ALLEGED MISTAKE.

### PRINCE MAX'S PAMPHLET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Nov. 18.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says Prince Max has published a pamphlet in which he states that when he arrived in Berlin he found the armistice proposal ready. He opposed the proposal but was told that the army at the front demanded the armistice within 24 hours supported by the names of a new and unimpeachable witness. A week later, however, the authorities told him that they had been mistaken in their judgment of the situation on October 1st.

### GENERAL TOWNSHEND.

#### OVATION AT MANSION HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 18.

General Townshead received an ovation at the Mansion House. He expressed his thanks on behalf of the brave lads he loved, most of whom were dead.

### PEACE CONFERENCE.

#### JAPANESE DELEGATES SELECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 18.

TOKIO.—Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador in London, and Mr. Matsui, Japanese Ambassador in Paris, will represent Japan at the Peace Conference.

### MARSHAL FOCH'S MESSAGE TO ALLIED TROOPS.

#### "YOU HAVE COVERED YOUR FLAGS WITH GLORY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 18.

PARIS.—Marshal Foch has issued the following proclamation to the Allied troops:—

*"You have gained the greatest battle in history and have saved the most sacred cause of liberty of the world. Be proud. You have covered your flags with glory immortal and posterity will be ever grateful to you."*

### THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN ENGLAND.

#### GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 18.

Thanksgiving services were held in all churches to-day. Many oversea soldiers were present in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's. The King and the Queen attended the Guards Chapel.

A telegram from Paris says there was a great demonstration in honour of the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. "Te Deum" was sung in Notre Dame and all churches. A procession took place in the afternoon through Champs Elysees and was watched by enthusiastic crowds.

### ARMISTICE REJOICINGS IN LONDON.

#### EX-SOLDIERS' DEMONSTRATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 18.

The Armistice rejoicings in London reached their climax amid wonderful scenes yesterday. Buckingham Palace was the centre of attraction in day time and various processions ended there. The most amusing procession was one of the American soldiers headed by a negro band. The most impressive was that of one hundred thousand ex-soldiers with silver badges who halted in Trafalgar Square, passed a resolution of loyalty to the King and then marched to the Palace. One of their banners was inscribed "We want no Bolshevist Government."

Their Majesties were cheered tumultuously on returning from the Albert Hall. The West End was impassable in the evening owing to crowds of dancing revellers, many in fancy dress. The Ministry of Munitions provided a safety valve by giving a firework display in Hyde Park. Good humour and orderliness were the prevailing characteristics of the revellers.

### ITALIAN WARSHIPS AT CATTARO.

#### TO EXECUTE NAVAL CLAUSES OF ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 18.

A telegram from Cattaro says the Italian warships have arrived to ensure the execution of the naval clauses of the armistice with Austria-Hungary.

# DISTURBANCES IN BRUSSELS.

## PRINCE RUPPRECHT'S FLIGHT.

### BELGIAN KING POSTPONES ENTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 18.

Reuter learns that the King and the Queen of the Belgians have postponed their entry into Brussels. The Belgian army began its advance towards the capital on the 14th. Our correspondent with it entered the city and ascertained that there had been serious disorders among the German soldiery on November 10th, 11th and 12th. Three delegates from Hamburg arrived on the 10th and harangued the crowd from the German Headquarters. Governor-General Falkenhausen conferred with the delegates and appeared on the balcony announced his resignation. Thereupon German officers stripped off their insignia some voluntarily. The soldiers entered the park and smashed the guns and held processions with red flags and sang the Marseillaise. The Crown Prince Rupprecht arrived on the 11th, but was refused shelter at the Dutch Legation.

A mob of Belgians in the evening burned the Kiosks and German papers: German soldiers fired killing twelve and wounding thirty civilians. Fighting was renewed on the 12th, but was confined to drunken German soldiers. There were many casualties and the Germans after that began to retreat. The Soviet posted machineguns at street corners to overawe the would be pillagers. The city is intact with the exception of a few houses wrecked in the riots. Prince Rupprecht fled into Holland on the 13th. Eitel Fritz on the 13th was at Louvain defended by a hundred Imperialist soldiers. Falkenhausen has disappeared. The Soviet is sitting in the Senate. It is very mixed, unwashed privates fraternising with monocled officers, including Baron Laucken and Generals Hurt and Freeund who have professed adherence to the new order.

### DUTCH REVOLUTIONARIES.

#### ISOLATED BY CITIZENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 18.

A telegram from Amsterdam dated the 14th instant says the revolutionary socialists yesterday attempted to release the arrested members of the Soldiers' Council. The troops guarding the barracks fired, killing three and wounding eight. The trade unions in the provincial cities have refused to join the revolutionaries. The speeches delivered at the meeting of Troelstra's followers yesterday were much more moderate than Troelstra's recent pronouncement and the excitement has generally subsided. Citizens in many places are volunteering to help the Government to maintain order.

### DUTCH SOCIALISTS' THREAT OF REVOLUTION.

#### GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED BY ALL OTHER PARTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 18.

The continued discussion of the Socialist threat of revolution by the Dutch Second Chamber indicates that the Government is supported by practically all the parties except the Socialists, but there is a strong feeling in favour of the extension of the rights of the working class.

### GERMAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT ROSYTH.

#### RECEIVED BY ADMIRALS BEATTY AND SIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 18.

It is stated that Admiral Beatty accompanied by American Admiral Sims yesterday on board the Queen Elizabeth at Rosyth received the German plenipotentaries and completed the arrangements for the surrender of the German warships. These must be ready to depart from their ports to-morrow morning. Their meeting with the Grand Fleet and the Allied contingents in the battle array at the *rendezvous* in the North Sea promises to be a magnificent spectacle unprecedented in history. It is estimated that there will be a thousand Allied ships.

### PERSONNEL OF GERMAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 18.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Wilhelmshaven says the plenipotentiaries on board the Koenigsberg consist of leading seamen a quartermaster and an engineer's mate with Admiral Hipper as technical adviser.

# ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS.

## ENTERTAINMENT TO SOLDIERS IN BOMBAY.

As will appear from an advertisement, published eleswhere, in this issue, a strong committee has been formed with the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, as chairman, to celebrate fittingly the armistice in Bombay. The committee has decided to distribute sweets to the students in primary and secondary schools of the city. Besides, a dinner and other entertainments will be provided to European sailors and Indian lascars of the Royal Navy, of the Royal Indian Marine and of the mercantile marine, and to troops, English and Indian, stationed or passing through the city. The committee has opened a fund for the purpose to which subscriptions have been invited.

### ARMISTICE AND SCARCITY

#### ATNA COMMISSIONER'S SUGGESTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANKIPORE, Nov. 18.

The Hon. Mr. Oldham, Commissioner of Patna, convened a public meeting this morning of the citizens of Patna to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate in a fitting manner the signing of the armistice with Germany. There was a large attendance and his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor presided. In the course of his speech his Honour said the present year was not an ordinary one owing to high price of cloth and grain. There as great distress among the poor and that distress was intensified by the recent crop failures. He, therefore, thought that it would be wrong to devote too large a proportion of the funds to mere festivities. The greater part of their funds should be devoted to giving relief to the poor by supplying them with food grain and clothing.

The suggestion was greeted with loud applause, and the meeting passed resolutions tending their humble duty and offering congratulations to his Majesty, appointing a committe to make arrangements for celebrations and recommending that greater portion of the subscriptions be devoted to charitable purposes, such as distribution of cloth and food to the poor. A subscription list was opened and the Maharajas of Hathwa and Amawan promised Rs. 5,000 each. The Maharaja of Darbhanga has promised contribution of Rs. 1,000 to this district in addition to what he may contribute in his own district.

### CONGRATULATIONS ON VICTORY.

#### MESSAGES TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Nov. 17.

The Viceroy has received numerous telegrams of congratulations on the final victory of the Allied armies from all parts of India, amongst others being those from their Highnesses the Maharajas Gaekwar of Baroda, of Gwalior, of Nepal, of Mysore, of Kashmir, of Bikanir, of Patiala, of Idar, of Indore, of Kapurthala, of Bundi, of Benares, and the Raja of Cochin, Kumar Charanjit Singh of Kaparthula, Archbishop of Madras, President, Oudh Taluqdars, Lucknow, the Minister of Bhopal, etc.

### AT OTHER PLACES.

Thanksgiving services were also held in Calcutta, Simla, Benares, Lahore, Rangoon, Bhavnagar, Rajpipla State, Dhulia, Jamkhandi, Alibag, Lunawada and Himatnagar.

The Punjab Legislative Council will at its sitting of the 20th instant adopt a resolution of congratulation to his Majesty on the victorious termination of the War and the Calcutta Corporation on the same day will pass a similar resolution. Wednesday will be a public holiday throughout the Punjab and Friday and Saturday throughout Bengal.

The Aryan Excelsior League, Bombay, the Colaba Wesleyan Naval and Garrison Church, nd the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Upper Mahim, also held such services. The Khoja community of Thana, the Bhandaris of Bombay and the Bene-Israel community of Bombay also held public meetings to celebrate the Victory.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HOLIDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Nov. 18.

The office of Arby Headquarters with the exception of the Ordnance Branch will close at Simla at twelve noon on Wednesday the 27th instant and open at [illegible] hour on the same date at Delhi.

The total approximate gross earnings of State Railways from the 1st April, to the 2nd November, 1918, are more by Rs. 4,88,82,447, than the figures for the corresponding period of 1917.

A Jamkhandi correspondent wires: All offices and schools at Jamkhandi were closed on Monday as a mark of respect to the memory of her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Bhawnagar.

The plague return for the week ending 14th instant issued on Monday shows eight hundred and thirty deaths in all India, of which three hundred seventy and five were in the Bombay Presidency and Sind, eighty in Madras Presidency, thirty in Bihar and Orissa, forty in the United Provinces, ten in the Punjab, thirty-four in Burma, forty-five in the Central Provinces, seventy in Mysore State, one hundred and forty-six in Hyderabad State and one in Rajputana.

# PERILOUS WAYS OF DISPOSING "KUTCHRA."

## NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR THE CITY.

### DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

**A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy when a debate took place on the question of the present practice of dumping "kutchra" and silt from the sewers, in the city. A proposition was adopted asking the School Committee whether it was feasible to have night schools in the city.**

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the right of removing manure from the Tardeo Flats being sold to Mr. Karmali Bhojabhai for a period of three years from the 1st of November 1918, for Rs. 2,500 per annum subject to the conditions mentioned in the letter. Dr. D. B. P. Master moved that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation were of opinion that the right should be sold for a period of one year and that further preparation of the manure in the city should be discontinued.

DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Dr. Master said the dumping of large quantities of "kutchra" and silt from the sewers into the heart of the city and collecting cowdung for the preparation of cowdung cakes and manure had gone on for years, and it was contrary to all ideas of commonsense and hygiene. This method of dealing with the question of the disposal of the "kutchra" would do discredit even to a village municipality. The Bombay Municipality had for years allowed this state of things to continue as if it were reduced to such a state of penury or bankruptcy that it could not spare a few thousand rupees to meet the cost of removing the "kutchra" from the city. Was it, he asked, sanitation to remove "kutchra" from one part of the city to dump it into another? The city had suffered much from one epidemic or another for several years past, and they were told that there might be a third visitation of the present epidemic in the near future. The dumping of "kutchra" and silt in the heart of the city and collecting cowdung there for the preparation of cowdung cakes and manure and filling in reservoirs with refuse was a grave danger to the health of the city, and he hoped the Corporation would not allow such things to continue any more.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala moved as an amendment that the sanction asked for in the Commissioner's letter for the right being sold for a period of three years be granted.

NO INSANITARY METHOD.

Mr. J. A. Wadia doubted if the collection of cowdung was a nuisance. He thought it was of great help to poor people. The health of the city was bad because they had denied the people light and air in their houses. The Health Officer had said that the method of dealing with the question of the disposal of "kutchra" was not an insanitary one.

Dr. Jehangir Cursotji enquired what the mills owners of whom Mr. Wadia was one had done to house their employees in properly-ventilated houses. He agreed with Dr. Master that the dumping of "kutchra" and silt in the heart of the city constituted a grave danger to the health of the city.

Mr. P. W. Monie, the Commissioner, said the question whether manure should be put there in the future was altogether a different one. The question was that it was already there and how it should be removed.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said it was very desirable that the preparation of manure in the heart of the city in the future should be stopped.

WRONG ECONOMY.

Dr. Master, replying on the debate, regretted that his medical friends on the Corporation rarely, if at all, supported him when he proposed measures for the sanitary welfare of the city.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said he had almost always supported Dr. Master.

Dr. Master said that apart from the support of one or two members he had always cried in the wilderness. It surprised him considerably to find that doctors supported the dumping of "kutchara" and the silt from the sewers into the heart of the city. It should be remembered that Dr. Turner did not consider it a most sanitary method of dealing with the "kutchra" but had recommended it on the ground of economy. For a paltry sum required to remove the "kutchra" from the city at once, the Corporation were ruining the health of the city. Dr. Weir, their former Health Officer, had warned them years ago that this dumping of "kutchra" and silt in the city was not merely a local danger but a danger to the health of the whole of the city, and yet they had for the sake of a few thousand rupees allowed the health of the city to be ruined. It was one of their obligatory duties to clean the city properly and they should now not allow any state of things which ruined the health of the city, to continue.

The amendment was carried.

CONDITION OF ROADS.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala then moved:—

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the condition of the following roads which require urgent repairs:—

(a) Arthur Road—The portion in front of the Arthur Road Hospital and near its junction with Parel Road, (b) DeLisle Road—In front of the Greaves Cotton Mills and between Parel Station and Dhun

(Continued on page 8.)

# NORTHERN PERSIA.

## RUSSIAN INTRIGUE NO MORE.

## FUTURE OF BRITISH POLICY.

It is less than seven years, writes a correspondent in "The Times," since a distinguished American citizen, then Treasurer-General of Persia, was expelled from Persia and the Persian service because he persisted in appointing two or three Englishmen to administrative posts in Northern Persia. His expulsion was forced by England and Russia, and necessitated the moving of a strong Russian force into Persia. In Teheran the Cabinet fell, Parliament was closed, and the Constitution lapsed.

Drastic! Yet let it not be supposed that Russia was harsh or exacting towards us, even if we are bound to admit that neither we nor Russia can have seemed less than harsh towards the Persians. For it is certain that if, instead of an Anglo-Saxon temperament, Mr. Shuster had had a dash of the Slav in him, and had manifested his admiration of the Slav genius for administration by appointing a Russian or two to posts in Southern Persia, we should immediately have put our Russian partner's loyalty to the test, and called upon her to to join us in securing Mr. Shuster's departure for Washington's less complicated climate. Those were the high days—dear, dead days, let us hope beyond recall—of the Anglo-Russian Convention, a document drafted into such secrecy that neither the Persian Government, which might be pardoned for thinking itself more vitally interested in the text than either Russia or England, nor the British Minister at Teheran, who oddly enough supposed that his advice might have been useful to Downing-street, was ever consulted. Let it be recorded that both these worms turned. A new Minister was soon found but for five years every variety of government in the Teheran kaleidoscope steadily refused its recognition to the convention. It was not till after the drastic crash of Mr. Shuster's expulsion that an automatom was found to neither a flimsy formula of assent.

So much of the dead past it is necessary to recall that we may realize how much England and Russia stood in thrall to each other in Persia, how every move of one was conditioned by the attitude of the other, above all, how paramount Russia was in Northern Persia.

### RUSSIAN INFLUENCE.

And to-day the influence so carefully built up by autocratic Russia lies in ruins. There is no Russian Government, and of all the juntas that aspire to that title none has time or strength to spend in Persia and most have proclaimed the principles of the revolution of 1917, which forbid interference in the internal affairs of any non-Russian State. Along with her aspirations towards Constantinople Russia voluntarily renounced her privileged position in Northern Persia in March, 1917. To-day the Turks, Persia's secular enemies, are in possession of Tabriz, and there is no Russian to deny it them. The Persian Government is incapable of doing so.

There is only one ordered Power left in the world that can actively befriend Persia—Persia a little shy of being befriended.

Shall I stretch my left hand to the Indus?

The English blow hot and blow cold. But no longer can she ponder the possibility of stretching her right hand to the Oxus, "that the Russian may fill it with gold." Gone are the days when the simple art of Persian foreign politics was to plant the seed of dissension between the British and Russian legations and water it well every Wednesday afternoon. At the first hint of the long dusty days of summer the British Legation is transferred from Teheran to Gulhek, a village in the hills which is British soil, the generous gift of a former Shah. Over against it lies Zergendeh, a village with which the Shah endowed Russia to keep the balance even. For many a year have these two villages been each other's preoccupation; so that had, haply the trump of Doom sounded at any moment the soul of the one might have been found in the body of the other. Gulhek rose in the morning wondering what Zergendeh was thinking about the Persian tariff or the Cossack brigade. Zergendeh went to bed trying to penetrate Gulhek's conception of the Bakhtiari tribe, or the use of an oilfield. But to-day, whatever pre-breakfast cares may weigh upon the British Minister as he strolls in that delicious garden to taste the sweet airs of morning, he can at least look across towards the trees of Zergendeh without a flicker of interest. Thence comes nothing. British troops hold a line of communications right through Northern Persia. And Zergendeh has nothing to say.

### OUR ONE INTEREST IN PERSIA.

In Persia, as elsewhere, the requisites of a national policy are that it can be understood by ourselves, and justified not only to ourselves, but to our Allies and at the world's bar. It is certain that neither the British citizen nor the citizen of the world desires that we should in any sense fill the empty shoes of autocratic Russia or profit by her disappearance from the field to exploit some Imperialistic aim of our own. That is what the Persians sometimes suspect us of, and the suspicion is a canker corroding our relations with them.

Yet we must, and do, act in Persia. There is no other Power left on earth that can save her from being stifled in a Turco-German hug, or form dissolution from within. And in reality the disappearance of Russia gives to Persia a larger hope if she will but believe in our sincerity. There is no lack of modern definitions of our policy in Persia. Before the war Viscount Grey defined it over and over again as the maintenance of her independence, and the previous preamble of the Anglo-Russian Convention ascribed this intention to both England and Russia. But Viscount Grey was ever forced to couple with his declaration in favour of Persian independence a statement that in all things he would act in unison with his Russian partner. Now in practice, with the old *régime* in Russia( these two policies were often absolutely incompatible. Whenever it came to an issue between them, Viscount Grey, with an eye on the danger in Europe, and some appreciation of German designs, never hesitated to stand by his Russian partner, at the cost of some infringement of the doctrine of Persian independence. That necessity has gone, but Britain's interest in the independence of Persia remains as vital as ever, and can now be pursued with singleness of purpose.

The way to convince people of one's sincerity is to be sincere not merely in word and deed, but in inmost thought. Combined with action, sincerity and sympathy in high places will go far in Persia in these critical days.

# GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF BOMBAY.

## APPOINTMENT OF STAFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 18.

Sir George Lloyd has appointed the following to his staff:—Major J. G. Greig, (Pioneers) Military Secretary, Mr. W. P. Cowie, I.C.S. to be Private Secretary, and Captains C. Benson (Grenadiers) and C. Knox, (Surreys), to be Aides-de-Camp.

# MORE GERMAN PRINCES ABDICATE.

## SAXE-MEININGEN PROCLAIMED REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 18.

The Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen and the Prince of Schaumberg-Lippe have abdicated. Saxe-Meiningen has been proclaimed a republic.

# SALE OF AMERICAN FUTURES.

## PROHIBITED BY LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 18.

Owing to the action of the Washington Cotton Distribution Committee prohibiting its members from executing foreign selling orders except in liquidation of bull contracts, the Liverpool Cotton Association has prohibited, until further notice, sales of American futures except for liquidation or hedge. Sales on foreign account can only be executed in liquidation of the existing contracts. Variations in prices are limited to one halfpenny daily.

# MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON Nov. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 18.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says the price has fallen owing to the reduced war risk insurance rates. The Shanghai Exchange rate is easier. The Indian silver holding on November 7th was 3,109 lakhs, the highest since the 15th December, 1915, when 3,114 lakhs were recorded but the note issue has more than doubled since then.

# ARMENIANS AND THE WAR.

## STATEMENT BY LORD R. CECIL.

The Lord Mayor of Melbourne, having intimated the anxiety of the Armenian community in Australia to learn the facts regarding the Baku situation, the Government has furnished the following summary of a letter from Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Vicount Bryce on the subject:—

"The Baku Armenians were an isolated remnant, and their task was made impossible by disorganisation, which had thrown open to the Turks the trans-Caucasian railway leading to the gates of the city. The services of the Armenians to the common cause have assuredly not been forgotten. There are four points which may be regarded as the charter of their right to liberation at the hands of the Allies. First, in 1914 the Turks sent emissaries to the national congress of Ottoman Armenians, and offered them autonomy if they would assist Turkey actively in the war. The Armenians replied that they would do their duty individually as Ottoman subjects, but that as a nation they could not work for the cause of Turkey and her Allies. Secondly, on account, in part, of this refusal, the Ottoman Armenians were systematically murdered in 1915 by the Turkish Government, two-thirds of the population being exterminated by the most cold-blooded and fiendish methods. More than 700,000 men, women, and children were killed. Thirdly, from the beginning of the war that half of the Armenian nation which was under the sovereignty of Russia has organised volunteer forces, and under their heroic leader Andranik bore the brunt of some of the heaviest fighting in the Caucasian campaigns. Fourthly, after the breakdown of the Russian army at the end of last year these Armenian forces took over the Caucasian front and for five months delayed the advance of the Turks, thus rendering important service to the British army in Mesopotamia. Armenian soldiers are still fighting in the ranks of the Allied forces in Syria. They are to be found serving alike in the British, French, and American armies, and they have borne their part in General Allenby's great victory. The policy of the Allies towards Armenia remains unaltered, and the British Government reaffirms its determination that wrongs such as Armenia has suffered should be brought to an end, and their recurrence made impossible."

# SIND PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

## URGES ISSUE OF PASSPORTS TO CONGRESS-LEAGUE DEPUTATION

(From a Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Nov. 18.

As resolved at yesterday's meeting of the Council of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:—"In view of the cessation of hostilities and change in the war situation, the Council of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee strongly urges Government to issue passports to the Congress-League deputation.

"The Council further objects to the total exclusion of representatives of the Special Sessions of the Congress and the League from the personnel of the Reform Committees and to most of the co-opted members elected. It further protests against the meetings of the Reform Committees being closed to the public and the press since such a composition of the Committees and procedure calculated to impair public confidence in the were Reform Committees."

As directed by the meeting of the Council the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai has also wired to Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar urging him to take action on behalf of the Congress in the matter of India's representation on the Imperial War Cabinet by a properly accredited representative.

He has also sent a telegram to the Viceroy conveying the congratulations of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee on the successful termination of the War.

The Karachi Hyderabad Sukkar and Larkana District Congress Committees have sent telegrams to the Viceroy urging the immediate issue of it passports to the Congress-League deputation.

# INDIAN DELEGATE TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

## MR. TILAK SUGGESTED

The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League on Saturday, the 18th instant:—

"That the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League protests against the principle of selection of the Indian delegate to the Peace Conference by the Government of India, which does not represent the Indian people and affirm the principle of the election of the same by the Indian National Congress, the accredited representative of the Indian people. It also suggests that in order to bring into operation the principle of self-determination, worshipped by the Allies and the United States of America, the presence of Mr. Tilak in England at this critical juncture be utilized and he, who was unanimously elected to preside at the forthcoming session of the Delhi Congress, be invited to attend the Peace Conference as an additional Indian delegate to represent the people of India."

# WANTED TRAINED NURSES.

## DOCTORS IN CONFERENCE.

The doctors in Bombay met yesterday afternoon again, for the fifth time, to discuss the influenza epidemic at present prevailing in India.

Dr. V. S. Trilokekar, in the course of a lengthy speech, said that one feature of the present epidemic was that it was highly infectious and was spreading very rapidly.

From the great opportunity he had had of attending patients of the poor and middle classes during the last two outbreaks he could say without any hesitation that the persons affected most were those who were confined for the greater part of the day, to their dwellings, viz., women and children. The members of such families as spent their time outdoors breathed fresh air, and enjoyed sunshine were less liable to catch the disease. The bad habit of closing all the windows and doors of tenements, probably due to ignorance of sanitary laws, with the object of keeping out the inrush of foul gases and bad smells—a standing movement to the efficient and excellent management of the sanitation of the city by the Bombay Municipality,—and also owing to the fear of thieves and robbers, resulted in the concentration of the poison which, with the foul air, acted predominantly in attacking the inmates of such dwellings. The effects of insanitation, overcrowding, foul air and low vitality could not be warded off or even modified in the least by house-top wailings, house-to-house visitations or even by the noble and self-sacrificing work of the helping baques.

### MUNICIPALITY'S NOVEL WAYS.

Proceeding, the speaker said that regarding what the Bombay Municipality could do, his experience was that they should not expect much from that body. The way in which that body adopted measures to combat disease was very novel. Wells and tanks were filled up to prevent the breeding of mosquito larvae, while ditches and cesspools abounded in the city.

Continuing, the speaker said that they should not depend upon others but they should do the thing themselves. Their salvation lay in their own hands. In time of such a calamity which befell nation once in perhaps several years they (the medical men) must rise to the occasion. They must train up people, who were willing, in nursing. They must have well-trained willing ladies and gentlemen to take up the nursing of patients. If another epidemic were to visit them, the speaker asked them to put their foot on stock mixtures and nostrums very firmly. It was all right for a layman to do so but for qualified medical men to suggest mixtures for using indiscriminately in cases without knowing of what type the cases were was not only harmful but positively sinful.

Several other doctors then joined in the discussion.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

# IGNORANT PEOPLE AND USE OF CURRENCY NOTES.

## C. P. GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Nov. 18.

The following press communique has been issued by the Finance Department of the C. P. Government:—Government currency notes issued in place of silver coin are regarded with suspicion by ignorant people who have been led by the advice of interested persons into believing that the substitution of paper currency for coin indicates that the Government is unable to meet its liabilities and that the actual value of Government currency notes is less than its face value, the consequence being that people have been induced to submit to payment of heavy discount on all payments made in notes and higher prices have to be paid for goods whenever payment is made in notes and this in its turn has led to not unreasonable objection on the part of the poorer classes of the population to receive payments for wages and other dues in the form of notes and to the refusal of shopkeepers to accept notes at all in payment of goods. (2) The Chief Commissioner wishes that everybody should understand that shortage of silver for everyday's use in India is not due to any real shortage in the amount of silver, nor is it in any way connected with financial difficulties on the part of the Government which is more than able to meet all its liabilities. The chief cause of shortage is to be found in unnecessary hoarding and melting down of rupees, enormous quantities of coinage having disappeared from circulation and it is the duty of every educated and patriotic person to discourage this tendency to put coinage out of circulation and to point out to ignorant people that there is no possible ground for distrusting the value of Government currency notes which are legal tender for all payments and which can be cashed for their cash value in rupees at any one of the currency offices in India. (3) The substitution of notes for cash is common to all countries of the world as one of the inevitable consequences of the war and although hostilities have now ceased it is impossible for any appreciable change in the situation to occur in the immediate future. It should also be remembered that rupee being a token coin is virtually a note printed on silver. The custom and convenience of people justify the use of metal currency so far as concerns payments in small sums, but in itself it is extravagant. Therefore it is important on the economic ground alone to encourage the use of notes to the utmost extent possible. (4) There appears to be an impression that if refusal to accept notes in payment for goods is adhered to the Government will be forced to produce silver. The Chief Commissioner wishes it to be clearly understood that this will not happen under any circumstances. The jute crop in Bengal was financed entirely by notes and if the intelligent people of Bengal were ready to accept notes there is no reason why cotton and rice crops of this province should not be financed in similar fashion. (5) The Chief Commissioner, in conclusion, warns if educated persons continue to take advantage of ignorant people and extort high rates of discount for payment made in notes and if shopkeepers refuse to supply articles on payment in notes they are risking thereby the causing of serious distress to the poorer classes which may not improbably result in disturbances of peace. Should there be any likelihood of this occurring the Government will not hesitate to employ powers under Sections 6 and 7 of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance 1914, to enable thems to deal with the situation.

# DIFFICULTY OF CASHING CURRENCY NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

The other day you kindly published a letter from Yeotmahal, giving publicity to the gloomy situation caused by the difficulty of cashing currency notes, and the heavy discounts entailed thereby on the persons seeking to exchange notes for cash. The picture in Akot, District Akola, is much gloomier. The rates of discount are everyday rising by leaps and bounds, and to-day a note of Rs. 100 fetches only Rs. 80 in the market. Not only the professional shroff and the money-lender, but even traders, merchants and shop-keepers are trying to take full advantage of the situation, at the expense of the currency-holder-customer. A panic has spread among the people, and it is difficult to imagine in what direction the popular feeling will find a vent, at a time when the prices of foodstuffs and in fact every other commodity have beat all previous records and famine and pestilence run rampant. As soon as the shop-keeper learns that he is to be paid in currency he increases the price of good by a proportionate amount. The strain is increased by the difficulty met with in obtaining cash from the Government treasury. If I am correctly informed a circular has been issued to give change in smaller coin to the extent of 1 rupee only per diem to one man, when he brings one-rupee-note to the treasury. The provision is absuredly insufficient. Are the authorities unaware if the fact that the person wanting the change has to spend at least six hours for the purpose? Can a wage-earner afford to lost his day's wages for the paltry change of one-rupee note? The difficulty of obtaining cash is giving rise to a very serious misunderstanding in the minds of the ignorant people, and it is high time that speedy measures be adopted to restore the mental equipoise of the people.—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER."

Akot, Nov. 12.

# ALL INDIA VISA NAGAR VANIK CONFERENCE.

The Second All-India Visa Nagar Vanik Conference will be held on 28th, 29th, and 30th December, 1918, under the presidentship of Mr. Girdharlal Harilal Mehta, at Vishnagar (Gujarat.)

Mr. J. H. Fownes, Secretary, Lucknow Races, died at Gwalior on Monday morning after a brief illness.

# PERILOUS WAYS OF DISPOSING "KUTCHRA."

(Continued from page 7.)

Mills, (c) Parel Road—From Byculla Station to Connaught Road, (d) Purbhadevi Road,

and he be requested to report to the Corporation what the present arrangement is with regard to the supervising staff of the Road Department and as to whether the present staff is adequate for the proper supervision of the road repairs work and if not how he proposes to strengthen the same."

He said one or two of the roads had been repaired since the notice of motion had been given but most of them were in the same condition. He was doubtful whether their bad condition was due to lack of materials, or to want of proper supervision. Some of the roads were in a miserable condition. One road—Arthur Road—was half an inch higher on one side than on the other and that led to accidents, and tyres were cut. If there were ruts or holes, he thought partial repairs could be done. He could not but come to the conclusion that the supervision was very bad. Some of their officers were hard worked, and if the staff was not adequate the Commissioner could come to them for additional help.

Mr. M. N. Haveliwalla seconded.

Dr. Abdul Satar Gaya said owing to the wretched condition of the roads many of the people living in that locality were suffering from influenza. It was bad from the sanitary point of view to keep these roads in their present condition.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said there should be a general overhauling of the staff and there should be a full time officer to look after the roads. It was time for the Corporation to make up their mind whether they were going to have a better upper supervising staff so that they could have their money's worth.

### RENEWAL OF BOTTOMS.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said nothing better could be done in the way of road repairing, unless the beds of the roads were put in order. A certain number of roads should be taken in hand from time to time and their bottoms renewed. It was no use repairing the surface of the roads only, as it was mere waste of money.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir thought the roads in the city were in as bad a condition as they ever were, and their roads were a disgrace to the city. If their Executive Engineer would take a ride on these roads in his own motor car, not that of the Municipality, would realise what sort of roads they had. In some of the municipalities they had first class road makers. Rangoon Municipality had sent their man to England to learn road making. Bombay wanted new kinds of roads for their new traffic. They should advertise widely for an efficient man.

Mr. Gangla said in his ward there were roads which were full of ruts and big holes, and these should be put into order.

The motion was carried.

### MUNICIPAL NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar then moved:

"That the Schools Committee be requested to report whether in view of the fact that a very large number of pupils attend night schools conducted by private educational institutions of a philanthropic kind, as stated in its Administration Report for 1917-18, it is feasible to open as an experimental measure for five years, Municipal night schools in different parts of the city, and, if so, what steps it is going to take to open such schools."

He said there was a great want of night schools all over the city for the children of the labouring classes, as they did not find it convenient to send them to day schools. It was time for the Municipality to introduce this innovation for the benefit of the poorer people in the city.

Mr. R. S. Navalker seconded.

Dr. M. C. Javle said those attending the night schools were getting higher education and not primary education, and the Municipality were only bound to provide for primary education. How could they expect young children to attend night schools? It was simply a waste of time to send this matter to the Committee.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the health of the children in the schools was perfectly distressful. They must make their schools better rather than increase the number of children.

Mr. C. V. Mehta thought the motion could very well go to the Committee and they would be in a position to tell them what should be done in the matter. There was a demand for night schools.

Dr. Batliwalla said it was a good motion and the people in his ward would take full advantage of the schools. He, however, wanted to add one line to the motion asking for the cost of same so that provision could be made for them.

Mr. S. D. Navalker accepted the suggestion, and the proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

(Continued from column 6.)

cers and three soldiers for the simple reason that the reformed Court-martial was precisely composed of jurymen elected by the Army itself, and consisted half of soldiers and half of officers. Lastly, had I feared any documents, which in reality had no existence, I should not myself have created, for investigating the Korniloff case, a special commission in which representatives of public groups, particularly of Cossacks, took part, nor would I have given by my telegram of September 15th, No. 8,887, the sole instruction not to submit during the procedure of the inquiry to any outside influences. And thus, after the repeated publication by M. Merindol of those two documents emanating from the two generals, I may repeat calmly what I said previous to their publications in the French newspaper "Le Temps", that "I did not, and could not, betray General Korniloff, for the simple reason that I was never in a conspiracy with that General."

# RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

## KERENSKY'S DEFENCE.

## BETRAYAL OF KORNILOFF DENIED.

In the course of a lengthy reply to attacks on himself made in the "Morning Post" by M. Merindol, M. Kerensky, late head of the Russian Provisional Government, says:—

M. Merindol repeats his accusation of "treachery" to General Korniloff, referring to the statements of Generals Lukomsky and Alexieff published by him on the 20th July, 1918, in your paper, and quoting some points from the statement of the latter made on the 25th September, 1917. These statements are supposed to have been made by those generals to the representatives of the Allied Armies at the quarters of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, who was at that time myself. I say "supposed" to have been made, because only now I have become acquainted with these documents as they are set out by M. Merindol, and I can hardly credit it that the heads of the military missions of the Allied Armies and the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers on receiving such documents should not have brought their contents to the knowledge of the Russian Government, and that they should prefer to transmit such statements to their respective Governments without first submitting them to the competent Russian authority in order to throw light on those documents.

### GENERAL ALEXEIFF'S ALLEGATIONS REBUTTED.

In the letter of the 14th September M. Merindol brings textual extracts from the statement of General Alexeieff that was handed over to the Allied Military Missions on the 25th September, 1917. In this statement General Alexeieff, according to M. Merindol, says that: "It is now proved by documents that Kerensky and Korniloff had come to an agreement to stifle by force the Maximalist menace and to establish a dictatorship (Government dictatorial)."

M. Merindol, at the conclusion of the extract from the statement of General Alexeieff, adds that the documents referred to by General Alexeieff have been published since in part by Petrograd newspapers. I assert that it is an absolute invention, for the simple reason that even General Alexeieff himself, besides the evidence of interested persons, has no other documents at his disposal except the same wire of General Lukomsky, No. 6,406. And M. Merindol will never be able to produce any other documents published in the patriotic Press. The "absence of documentary proofs against me at the disposal of General Alexeieff and General Korniloff is categorically confirmed by the fact that in his letter to Milinkoff published *in extenso* in the Press on the same 25th September, 1917, where General Alexeieff attempts to prove more circumstantially my participation followed by treachery to Korniloff, he does not refer to any other document besides the above wire No. 6,406. General Alexeieff further asserts that for the purpose of establishing a dictatorship "Korniloff, in perfect accord with Kerensky, had begun to assemble trustworthy troops round the capital." Korniloff did actually concentrate troops round Petrograd for the *coup*, not for a *coup* with the consent of Kerensky, but against him. The story was like that: having decided for several reasons to declare Petrograd in a state of martial law, the Government resolved to call from the front a military unit for its disposal. On the 5th September Savinkoff, who was acting War Minister, transmitted at General Headquarters to the Commander-in-Chief the proposal of the Minister-President to place at the disposal of the Provisional Government a military unit with the *absolute* condition that General K. should *not* be at the head of this unit, and that this unit *should not* be accompanied by native Caucasian divisions. General Korniloff promised to act according to the proposal of the Government, and I am informed by the acting War Minister to that effect. In reality, however, Korniloff sent to Petrograd *under* the command of General K. a military unit *headed* by the native Caucasian division. Instead of placing the detachment at the disposal of the Government, Korniloff himself issues definite instructions to General K. and he himself directs the operations of the detachment. General Korniloff thus abused the confidence bestowed upon him by the Provisional Government and by sending the troops he was acting not only without Kerensky's full consent but, on the contrary, against his direct orders. The purpose of these operations was to compel the Provisional Government by pressure of armed force to hand over the supreme power to himself, General Korniloff. Such are the "documents" and "facts" which General Alexeieff is operating with in order that he might dare to assert that "while the *coup* was in progress Kerensky abandoned Korniloff." General Alexeieff concludes his statement by saying: "I wished the trial to be held publicly, before an ordinary military tribunal, when all documents would be openly produced. Kerensky, who is particularly in fear of these documents, intends to entrust the trial to a special military court composed of three officers and three soldiers."

### COURT OF TRIAL.

I can hardly believe that General Alexeieff could have written such absurdities. In his capacity of Chief of my Staff he knew full well that under the Provisional Government a court of military jurymen had been introduced in the Army; that by the new law all means of defence were guaranteed to the accused at Courtsmartial, including, of course, the right of producing any documents they pleased; and that, lastly, the whole judicial procedure was open and public. Alexieff must also have known that I could not commit Korniloff's case to some special Court-martial composed of three offi-

(Continued in column 5.)

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## FOOD SITUATION IN MYSORE.

### THE DEWAN'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 16.

Sir M. Visweswaraya, this evening, presided over a meting of pr,ncipal officers of the Government and leading merchants and shopkeepers and public men to consider the food supply situation in the State. The Dewan, in his opening statement after speaking about to the Allied Victory referred to the influenza epidemic and said that nearly one-fourth of the entire population was seized by the disease and quite a two per cent. succumbed to it in a little over five weeks. Coming at the time when the poorer classes were suffering from malnutrition the epidemic had worked a great havoc among the large masses of the population. In small hamlets the loss of the population had been as high as ten to twenty-five per cent. In some cases whole families had been wiped out. He then detailed the present food supply situation in the State and said a rough census disclosed a stock of about 56,000 tons of rice and 210,000 tons of ragi and 21,000 tons of jolas. To this stock additions would be made in the coming harvest which could only be meagre and the total supply from that source might not exceed three lakhs of tons, and as it was calculated the total supply of foodstuffs needed for the whole year for the population of the State was about 11 lakhs of tons. They should be left with a deficit of nearly three lakhs before the next year's harvest could be gathered. The Government were aware that there was much suffering and many people were said to be subsisting on one meal a day. He alluded to the uncertainty of rain due to the north-west monsoon and explained the action by the Government for the supply of foodstuffs and alluded to the Government order of the 11th instant, controlling foodstuffs in the State and for the acquisition of stocks and their distribution. He laid emphasis, among others, on the need of economising food supplies and the necessity to organise relief funds, aided if necessary by Government and municipal funds.

Dealing with general economic situation, Sir Viswesaraya said "Gentlemen, I am never tired of reminding you that as a people we have little education and no organisation Our savings are slender, our stamina poor, our earning power is low, our people have not yet learnt that disciplined combination is necessary for economic success. A people cannot have at the same time both ease of old world life and advantages which come from modern industry and adoption of strenuous business methods. The war is over today. Reconstruction will begin to-morrow in every part of the civilised world in the West as well as in the Far East. Are there no reconstruction problems for us while 80 per cent. are still living in mud houses and thatched huts?"

In conclusion the Dewan appealed for co-operation and invited leading representatives for their views and suggestions with regard to the present situation and the Government action thereto and said any reasonable modifications necessary would be given effect to immediately under orders of his Highness the Maharaja.

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN BENGAL.

### LORD RONALDSHAY ON EFFECT OF WAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay delivered this evening at the Indian Museum an interesting address on "The effect of war in developing industries in Bengal." His Excellency began his lecture with a reference to the predominate position of the jute and tea industries, which industries overshadowed all other, both in respect of volume and value of products turned out and the most meticulous study of the trade table failed to discover any other manufacturing industry in Bengal approaching to these two. The reason of this was that the power factory was an exotic on Indian soil. The organisation of industries on modern lines was something altogether alien to the genius of the Indian people. It was, therefore, not to be wondered at that such developments as took place should be the work of Europeans.

Continuing, his Excellency said that jute, the premier industry of Bengal, had been considerably strengthened as a result of the war since October, 1915. The Calcutta jute mills had supplied to the British and Allied Governments with over 1,500 million sandbags. All large industries required the support of subsidiary industries. The jute mills require machinery, bobbins, plane, three rollers, pickers roller, skins, belting, porcelain, thread, guides and a host of other things. The tea gardens required machinery, tea-boxes, pruning knives, hoes, digging forks, and so on, but there was no necessity to manufacture these things in India because they could all be brought cheaply and easily from Great Britain and other countries. It was only when war broke out and the external sources of supply were cut off that India as suddenly and unexpectedly thrown backon her own resources and faced with the problem of producing for herself what she was no longer able to obtain elsewhere. In this respect then, the war had indirectly given a powerful stimulus to industry in Bengal.

The war had also given powerful impetus to iron and steel industries. It had also considerably increased the demand for coal. Ninety per cent of the coal produced in India came from Bengal and Behar and a heavy increase in the demand for it was a matter of great economic importance to the province. The war had also increased the demand for commodities like foodstuffs, clothing, boots, blankets and equipments of all kinds. The question which his Excellency proposed to consider was to what extent was Bengal taking advantage of the opening which had been created. The leather industry had a great future before it and no country was better situated than India for its development. His Excellency then explained the steps taken by his Government to help forward the leather industry.

TATA WORKS.

Referring to either industries to which India should devote her attention, the Governor said they might expect before long great development at Sakchi with the Tata Iron Works as a centre. Cottage industries had also received an impetus as the result of war. In conclusion, his Excellency said it was well to remember that rapid industrialization had its dangers in any country, but they had before them the experience of other lands to guide and help them.

Sir Asutosh Mukerjee proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor.

## CARRIAGE STAND ON CUMBALLA HILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I see from your issue of Monday last that your correspondent "Pro Bono Publico" is desirous of having the Hack Victoria Stand near Kemp and Co., Ltd., Cumballa Hill, continued. The main objection of your correspondent is that the stand has been on the present site for more than forty years. This is the strongest argument against the retention of the stand; because, if a nuisance has been going on for forty years, there is no reason why it should be allowed to continue to-day.

Further, forty years ago there was not one-fiftieth part of the traffic that there is now on this particular road. The traffic has especially increased since the opening of Hughes Road and the universal use of the motor car. Forty years ago there were very few houses in the neighbourhood of the stand and further the road was wider as there was then no footpath. To my knowledge there have been many complaints about the stand for many years past. So your correspondent's statement that up to now there has been no objection to the stand is not correct. I know that the Police desire to enlarge the stand which is in the immediate neighbourhood of the stand at Kemp and Co., Ltd., viz., the Bomonji Petit Hospital Road Stand and they also want to have a new stand at the bottom of Gowalia Tank Road. Both these places are admirably suited for stands. They will not disturb the traffic in any manner as the present stand does, and the Bomonji Petit Hospital Road Stand is exactly at a distance of a slow walk of about two minutes from the present stand and the proposed Gowalia Tank Stand will be at a distance of about two minutes and a half. The residents in the immediate neighbourhood of the stand have been annoyed in various ways on account of the victoria stand there, and it is a well-known fact that hack victoria stands are always a nuisance. The drivers shout, they quarrel, they use abusive language, they use the roadside for purposes for which it is not intended and the nuisance committed by horses standing there practically all day and all night especially when the stand is not paved can be easily imagined. Further, this stand is situated on a road which is on an incline and is very narrow, and the hack victoria-wallas do not always take the end of the road, but stand in the middle. I have myself seen them very often blocking up the entrances of the different bungalows adjoining. When, therefore, two most convenient places could be found in the immediate neighbourhood of the present stand where a large number of victorias can be accommodated, it is difficult to understand why anyone should be so unreasonable as to object to the removal of the present stand. It is quite clear from your correspondent's letter that he is not aware of the stand which already exists on the Bomonji Petit Hospital Road. This stand was brought into existence only a year ago as a trial and it has been a great success.

I am not a resident of the neighbourhood of the stand, but I can assure you that I have myself been very often inconvenienced while driving or motoring down on account of the present victoria stand. If the Police are thinking of removing the present stand, in my opinion they cannot do anything better.—Yours, etc.,

COMMON SENSE.

Marine Lines, Nov. 13.

## THE PEACE—AND PROPHECIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent developments in the war theatre have shown how the tendency of the World is progressing towards democracy. Count Toistoi prophesied this nearly 30 years back and the following two prophecies are worth reading at this juncture:—

Over the din of battle,
Over the cannon's rattle,
Over the strident voices of men and their dying groans.
I hear the falling of thrones.
Out of the wild disorder that spread from border to border, I see a new World rising from ashes of ancient towns,
And the Rulers wear no crowns.
Over the blood-charged water,
Over the fields of slaughter,
Down to the hidden vaults of Time where lie the worn out things.
I see the passing of Kings.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOY.

2. Despair not then ye sons and daughters of toil whom the despotic few hold bound in slavery and serfdom the work of regeneration may be slow but it is sure, its it may be impeded often but its ultimate triumph is inevitable.

I behold crowns falling, thrones crumbling to pieces, scepters snapping in twain and the people agitating throughout the World. Yes I see it all the nations have risen, the proletarians have broken their chains, the day of retribution has come and the slaves and serfs of the world abe asserting their rights to its mastership, for the Almighty repudiates the miscreants who claim to rule under His divine will.

Farewell, farewell to kings and aristocracies, farewell for eveh. It is done, the reign of despotism is over. The scepter of tyranny is broken. All are free and all are equal.

—ZITZKA, (18th Century.)

Yours, etc.

K.

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-14 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·5512 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.9967 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-4 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·1948 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

### FORM OF BILL.

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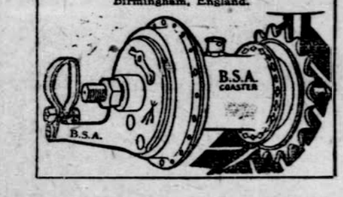

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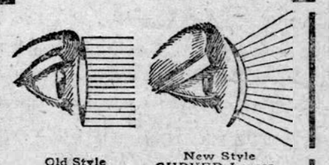

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# THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

The depression in the south of the Bay developed into a storm which this morning lies about two hundred miles east of Negapatam. It has caused some heavy rain in south-east Madras. The weather is unsettled along the North-West Frontier and a light snowfall has begun in Kashmir.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, Mysore, and Malabar.

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

The storm in the Bay is moving slowly northwards this morning about two hundred miles east of Cuddalore. Some heavy downpours are reported from south of Coromandel coast. The unsettled condition, along North-west Frontier, which has given some light snow in Kashmir is less marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in South-east Madras and local in Burma coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir. The chief amounts are:—Diamond Island three inches, Pamban two, Negapatam fourteen, Trichinopoly one, Cuddalore six and Madras one and half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain along east coast of the Peninsula.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th November, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the east Punjab, where skies continue clear. Humidity is below normal in the north Punjab. Night temperature is in moderate to considerable excess in the area of cloudy skies.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in west Rajputana; but elsewhere skies are clear and humidity is below normal. Both day and night temperatures are moderately above the average in west Rajputana; the former is in excess also at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average except along the Kathiawar coast; night temperature is above normal in south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average in the south-west of the division; night temperature is in excess at Amraoti, but is in defect at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is locally in moderate defect. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the north Konkan; night temperature is in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is moderately below the average throughout. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the northern half of the division; night temperature is in defect at Malegaon and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The depression in the south-west of the Bay has moved in a north-westerly direction and its centre lies this morning about 120 miles south-east of Madras. If it continues on its present course it may cross the coast in the neighbourhood of Madras within the next 24 hours. It has given very heavy rain on the coast south of Madras, Negapatam reporting as much as 14.39in. inches; Madras and Trichinopoly have also received more than an inch each. Seas are moderate to rough on the Coromandel coast and at Colombo. Skies have again clouded over in the north Punjab.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in the south of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur in the extreme north.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 17th Nov. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr. | 29.849 Inch |
| Temperature of Air | 83.0 Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 71.5 " |
| Dew Point | 66.7 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.606 " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | 0.2 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 90.7 " |
| Minimum do. | 74.4 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | ESE,E,ENE,WNW |
| Movement of Wind do. do. | 133 Miles |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| | | HIGH WATER. | | | LOW WATER. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Week | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Shill. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Shill. |
| | Nov | h. | m. | ft. in. | Nov | h. | m. | ft. in |
| Mon. | 18 | m 10 | 32 | 27 11 | 18 | m 4 | 40 | 18 2 |
| | | 11 | 29a | 39 5 | | 4 | 39a | 13 2 |
| Tues. | 19 | m 11 | 20 | 27 11 | 19 | m 5 | 29 | 18 8 |
| | | | | | | 5 | 22a | 13 0 |
| Wed. | 20 | m 0 | 14 | 30 7 | 20 | m 6 | 18 | 18 1 |
| | | 0 | 7a | 27 7 | | 6 | 6a | 14 2 |
| Thur. | 21 | m 0 | 59 | 30 3 | 21 | m 7 | 7 | 18 3 |
| | | 0 | 53a | 27 0 | | 6 | 48a | 15 1 |
| Fri | 22 | m 1 | 45 | 29 6 | 22 | m 7 | 58 | 18 7 |
| | | 1 | 41a | 26 2 | | 7 | 38a | 16 4 |
| Sat. | 23 | m 2 | 32 | 28 7 | 23 | m 8 | 55 | 19 0 |
| | | 2 | 34a | 25 4 | | 8 | 26a | 17 10 |
| Sun. | 24 | m 3 | 20 | 27 6 | 24 | m 10 | 3 | 19 4 |
| | | 3 | 36a | 24 6 | | 9 | 12a | 19 3 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 18 (Monday) | Sunrise 6h. 48m. | Sunset 6h. | 0m |
| " 19 (Tuesday) | " 6h 48m. | " 6h. | 0m |
| " 20 (Wednesday) | " 6h 49m. | " 6h. | 0m |
| " 21 (Thursday) | " 6h. 49m. | " 6h. | 0m |
| " 22 (Friday) | " 6h. 50m. | " 6h. | 0m |
| " 23 (Saturday) | " 6h. 50m. | " 6h. | 0m |
| " 24 (Sunday) | " 6h 51m. | " 6h. | 0m |

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Nov. 4d. 2h; 31.6m. a.m.: First quarter: 11d. 10h 16-2m. p.m., Full Moon 18d. 11h. 3.0m pm Last quarter, 25 d. 8h. 55.3m. p.m.

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 18th November, 1918, was 30.080 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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